THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.——JOHNSON.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, on being questioned in regard to the cause of the inferiority of *counterfeits and imitators*, answered that their being copyists was of itself a proof of the inferiority of their powers, and that while they continued to be so, it was impossible for them to attain superiority. "It was like a man's resolving to go behind another, and whilst that resolution lasted, it would be impossible he should ever be on a par with him."——NORTHCOTE.

CONTINUATION *of the* ACCOUNT *of the recent* ERECTION *of* PUBLIC BUILDINGS *in various* PARTS *of the* BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AT SANDHURST.

THE Royal Military College is divided into two departments, viz. senior and junior. *The senior department* was established at High Wycombe, in the year 1799, (but has recently been removed to Farnham, in Surrey) for the purpose of instructing officers in the scientific parts of their profession, with a view of enabling them better to discharge their duty when acting in the command of their regiments, and at the same time qualify them for being employed in the quarter-master and adjutant-general's department.

No officer can be admitted into this department until he has completed the 21st year of his age, and actually served with his regiment as a commissioned officer for three years abroad, or four years at home. Applications for admission must be made to the governor through the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment to which the individual belongs. Every candidate, previous to admission, must undergo such examination as may be deemed requisite.

The students pay into the funds of the college such sum annually as is determined by the supreme board of commissioners. The present subscription is thirty guineas per annum. They are subject to the rules and discipline of the army, as if serving with their regiments.

The studies pursued at this department are as follows:—Mathematics in all its branches; fortification; gunnery; castrametation; military drawing and surveying; the reconnoitring of ground; the disposition and movement of troops under all the various circumstances of offensive and defensive war; rules for estimating the military resources of a country; and the German and French languages.

There are six professors in this department, viz. one mathematics, &c.; one fortification; two military drawing; one French; one German.

Public examinations on points of science are held half yearly, in presence of the collegiate board, upon which occasion one or more members of the supreme board, not being members of the collegiate board, attend. Those officers who have gone through the regular course of studies, and have passed that examination by which they may be duly qualified for staff appointments, receive certificates thereof, signed by the board, and sealed with the seal of the college.

The junior department was first established at Great Marlow in 1802, (but has recently been removed to Sandhurst, near Bagshot,) to afford a provision for the sons of officers who have fallen, or been disabled, in the service of their country; and the means of education to the sons of those officers who belong to any regular regiments. It consists of four companies, of 103 cadets each. They are admitted upon three different establishments, viz.

1st. Orphan sons of officers who have fallen or been disabled in the service, are

are admitted free of expence, except in bringing the first suit of uniform on their admission, and keeping up their stock of linen during their residence at the college. They are provided with board, clothing, and education, by the establishment, free of charge.

2d. The sons of officers actually serving in regular regiments of the line, who pay a certain sum per annum (from 10l. to 60l.) according to the rank of their fathers.

3d. The sons of noblemen and gentlemen, who pay 100l. per annum each.

Applications for admission must be addressed to the governor.—Every candidate previous to admission must pass an examination in Latin and English grammar, and the first four rules of arithmetic. No candidate can be admitted who is under thirteen years of age, or above fifteen.

There are examinations held monthly, which are conducted by the professors of the senior department, to ascertain the progress of each cadet, previous to his removal from one class to another. There are also public half yearly examinations upon the same principle as those at the senior department, previous to the cadets receiving commissions from the college; and, according to their proficiency in the course of studies, they have certificates of qualifications to serve in the army as officers, granted to them by the board of commissioners, in whose presence the examination takes place.

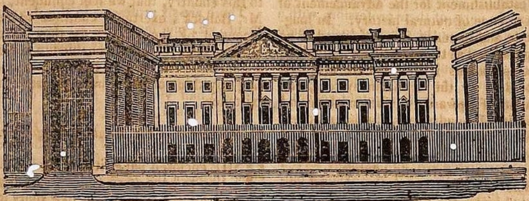
The studies pursued at this department are as follows:—Mathematics; fortification; military drawing; landscape drawing; history, geography, and classics; French; German; and fencing.

There are seven masters of mathematics; four of fortification; five of military drawing; three of landscape drawing; four of history, geography, and classics; six of French; one of German; three of fencing.

Gentlemen cadets are allowed to purchase commissions at any time during their continuance at the college; but no gentleman cadet can be recommended for a commission by private interest until he has made a certain progress in his studies.

The splendid buildings at Sandhurst, represented above, are after designs by Mr. SANDERS.

THE NEW MINT.

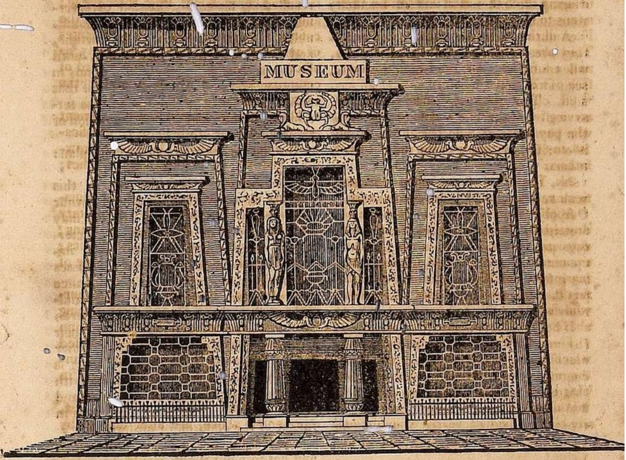


THIS beautiful building was lately erected after a design of Mr. SMIRKE, jun. and is designed for all those purposes of coinage which have usually been carried on in the Tower of London, and at Birmingham. As the building happened to be finished just at the time when, owing to the diminished value and forced circulation of Bank of England notes, all specie had disappeared, and also at the time that the New Custom House was planned, it was wittily observed, by some member in the House of Commons, that we had a new mint when we had no money, and a new custom house when we had no trade!

It is erected on the scite of the Old Victualling House, to the east of the Tower, and is an extensive building, containing all the machinery and conveniences for coining, and also houses for the residence of the principal officers. It is composed of a long front of stone, consisting of a ground-floor, with two stories above; the whole surmounted by a handsome balustrade. The wings are ornamented with pilasters, and in the centre are several demi-columns, over which is a pediment, decorated with the arms of England. The porch is covered with a gallery, balustrades, &c. all of the Doric order.

THE

THE LONDON MUSEUM, PICCADILLY.



This building was erected in the years 1811-12, by Mr. William Bullock, as an establishment for the advancement of the science of natural history. In magnitude and expence, it is presumed to be unparalleled as the work of an individual. The specimens it contains are arranged according to the Linnæan system, and consist of upwards of fifteen thousand species of quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, shells, corals, &c. and have been collected at an expence exceeding thirty thousand pounds.

The building was designed and executed under the direction of Mr. P. F. Robinson. In choosing the Egyptian style, the architect has endeavoured to afford a correct specimen of that mode of building, of which we have not another in this country.

The museums of France have been enriched with the spoils of nearly the whole Continent, and the gallery of the Louvre contains more treasure in painting and sculpture, than perhaps will ever again be amassed in one collection. But though her active and persevering ruler, desirous of making his capital the centre of every attraction, has contributed to the Museum Naturale, every specimen of natural history, which, in the present state of the Continent, could be procured; our unrivalled navy, and the extension of our colonies throughout the habitable world, present such advantages to this country, that we feel confident, if Mr. Bullock's exertions continue to be seconded by the public, as they have hitherto been, he will be enabled to make a collection of natural history, surpassing any thing of the kind at present in existence.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE enclosed paper it was my intention to have given you without any preface, for in a publication like yours it has always been my opinion that we ought not to dilate, but rather give our projects as concisely as possible; not only in consideration of the limited space, but because in a company of so many readers there is every reason to believe that a great number have a sufficient portion of sagacity to see at once the probabilities and bearings of any plan, however slightly hinted at; and such is the "*good ground*" we want to sow: for I entertain a firm faith that *no good hint is ever lost* that is presented by the press to general society; and on this account I feel it to be my indispensable duty to throw my thoughts, on many subjects, before the public, by means of a medium so ready and so useful as I have hitherto found yours

yours to be on all occasions where the country and the interests of humanity were to be benefited.

And thus indeed, without any prefatory observations, it was going to you, when a friend, to whom I read the paper, suggested, that I ought to answer all possible objections that can be thought of, as well by the idle and unfeeling as by the humane and reflecting. My answer is NO: for in that case we must write a tedious volume, and commence a controversy, instead of trying an experiment, with very probable grounds of success. One objection, however, I think may be anticipated, because it has already been opposed to me. Will not the plan hold up encouragement to those that are falling into vicious habits, inasmuch as it offers them an asylum at last? To this my reply will be short, and I trust convincing.

If heavenly joys and pardon are offered (by our holy religion) to penitence and amendment, will any one say this is encouraging sin?—How, then, can it be said that by offering an honourable reward for honourable conduct on earth, and sincere repentance, we encourage young people to deviate from the paths of rectitude and virtue?

Let the plan, therefore, take its chance of being supported by publishing it. Time, and the conducting hand of Providence, may ultimately bring it into practice; I have lived long enough to have seen great events proceed from little causes, and cannot forget, that but for *Henry Smeathman* (an obscure individual,) going to the West Indies to procure the premium offered, *but never paid*, to destroy the *Termites*, who were devouring the canes, we should not have had even the partial abolition of the slave trade which we now have. His philippics against that trade at his chambers in Symond's Inn, with which he invariably concluded the numerous lectures on the *white ants*, that he so long at his breakfasts read gratis to people of all ranks in society, first kindled, as I well know, the reflection on the public mind of the infamy of that unmanly, unchristian, traffic.

His motive, I remember, it was then said was resentment for the scandalous fraud practised on him by the planters, in quibbling on the letter of their offer, when he had answered their purposes. His voice was unnecessarily loud; his manner coarse and violent; but his facts were incontrovertible, and his humanity indisputable. I could not help seeing under his rough outside, a heart that did honour to human nature, was his early convert and ready supporter, and feel no small pleasure in recollecting his consistent and persevering efforts under apparently insurmountable difficulties, the ruin of his fortune, and the destruction of his health, until he gained friends among the Friends in the city, and laid the foundation of that noble edifice that will ultimately be terminated in the complete emancipation of the Negro race.

But let me now proceed to my plan:

PLAN.

The disposition of the age in this country is evidently so much in favour of universal philanthropy, that it may be considered as a national characteristic in every thing that relates to immediate sufferings:—the higher classes supporting charities by their countenance and moderate contributions; the middling with zeal and generosity; and even the poor contributing often, from their hard-earned pittances; nay, the soldier (whose small pay is the price of life,) is known to have joined in sympathy, with the genuine feelings of compassion, and to have abridged his own allowance in favour of the children of misfortune.

In such a country to perceive misery, and not to point it out, would be criminal. No one refuses the office; but every one is not always prepared to indicate how relief may be more effectually extended to that unhappy class of beings, whose sufferings are the bitter fruits of their own depravity; originating both from physical and moral irregularities, neglect of parents, idleness, personal attractions, and the selfish arts employed to corrupt and bend them to base purposes; always used with activity by those who, for the gratification of their own passions, become the destroyers of that sex they were created to protect, and to the legitimate enjoyment of whom, no religion, no government, has ever opposed any bar, not even where the parties were not possessed of the means of supporting a family.

Hence it is manifest, that females owe their seduction from chastity generally to the *avarice* of men, who seek the gratification of their passions at what they esteem a cheap rate; although every one in the end is destined to feel severely, that, either in health, purse, reputation, or the stings of conscience, he must at last dearly pay for these attempts to avoid the dictates of nature, and evade those of society, whatever be the course he takes, out of the legal one of conjugally connecting himself with the female sex. To go into arguments to show

show the folly independently of the sin of such a conduct would employ, and well deserve a volume, even after all that has been written to persuade men that "honesty is the best policy." The fact, unhappily, is so; the question is now only, how we can best repair the evil consequences of these dangerous irregularities, and if a better mode than that hitherto employed might not be easily adopted.

The object I have in view is, the lessening the number of that disgraceful body of common prostitutes, who, to the dishonour of a Christian community, openly parade our cities; and who, provided they are well-clad, unblushingly walk the streets, and lobbies of the theatre; and communicate, without interruption, depravity and diseases that are to descend to our future generations; in their turn, taking ample vengeance on that sex, who, forgetting their duties and all moral rectitude, cruelly prepared their destruction, in defiance perhaps of the pleadings of youth, beauty, and innocence.

The great cure for these evils in a state, would be to consider cohabitation as matrimony, and to compel every man to maintain the female he had seduced. ——— But since the pecuniary interests of families have hitherto prevented any community from enacting so just a law, and no nation has yet had the courage to make laws, even to punish, with the severity he deserves, the seducer of females, it only remains for those who are true patriots and christians, to enquire by what means they may be able to diminish the sad consequences of this deplorable evil, and to exert themselves in the laudable pursuit, unawed by the sneers of the prejudiced, or the ridicule of the unfeeling.

The object of the writer of this paper, is a radical cure, not a palliative; he has observed with pleasure, the execution of many plans of reform, and highly applauds their exertions; but he knows also, that, for physical reasons, there can be no absolute dependance on the continuance of these reformed in the path of rectitude, beset as they are by their own gratified passions, and the continual assault of the other sex: for should any one, won by their decent conduct, or beauty, offer them marriage, they must either disclose a secret that would wound their reputation, and perhaps defeat the end; or live all their lives in fear of a discovery, which would terminate their peace, and probably expose them to be again abandoned to the wide world, and all the miseries of remorse, distress, and insult. That the younger part of these unhappy females would gladly quit a life so humiliating, so uncertain in its emoluments, and which continually subjects them to the arbitrary will of others; (even of those of their own sex, with whom, for the common purposes of life, they are necessitated to associate;) there can be no dispute, speaking generally: that to be restored to society on the footing of others, they would make almost any sacrifice, the experience of those who have carefully enquired daily proves: but the despair of ever attaining such a situation, may be easily supposed to accompany the wish, when even those, who most of all desire to serve them, know not how to overcome the innumerable obstacles which pride, prejudice, levity, even virtue, place in the way! Shunned by their own relations from resentment for the shame brought on them, and repelled even by the virtuous, from a false sense of shame; despised by men because their ruin is too complete; shunned by their seducers as objects they are satiated with; preyed on by their own sex for profit; hunted by the civil power; disease, punishment, an hospital, a jail, ever before them; their health decaying, their beauty fading, (that fair and fatal fruit that has wrought death into their hearts;) consider all these motives, and let any one ask himself, if among these most unhappy creatures, created by the cruelty of man, there can be any who would not gladly shake off all this impurity and sorrow to be again a respected member of that society she now disgraces, and daily injures to her own personal injury.

Grant us but this, and we ask no more, to enable us to prove that this end may, without much difficulty, be obtained, and hundreds restored to their families, themselves, their country, and the Christian church; becoming, probably, good wives, tender mothers, and useful members of the state: for a female, once embarked in this degrading commerce, may truly be said to have cast away hope along with shame; she knows that it is not a permanent maintenance, even in the beginning, and affords no prospect but absolute want in the future, even should life be prolonged against probability. Any one, therefore, who presents her with the olive branch of peace from society, must be hailed as a real friend, and received with gratitude, especially if she is not far advanced in her

• thoughtless

thoughtless career, (and such are the objects it is proposed to begin with;) but when she is told that the end is her perfect salvation, that it is not only intended to convince her of the deformity of her crimes, but also to screen her for a while from the world's resentment, teach her religious principles, useful arts, and finally to endeavour to fix her in the married state, can it be doubted that such tidings would be hailed with joy? My plan therefore is, to form an establishment, (in some respect like the Moravian societies,) where all the inmates shall, according to their abilities, assist by their industry in the support of each other; and being all females, practise in the useful labours of the needle, in their own service, and for wages, where temperance and frugality, united with religious duties, should be the characteristic of their rules; where the necessaries for existence should be all that were found, and plainness and cleanliness be followed with great exactness and resolution.

The managers must be females of a proper age, embarking in it as well from zeal as interest; and no male should be allowed to enter the mansion, but for medical or spiritual purposes; and then, (as in convents) only in the presence of the matron.

In a word, a house, where nothing had any tendency to recal the mind from its office of amendment, and where quiet and continual occupations succeeded each other, where no more repose was allowed than was necessary, and where idleness should be a thing unknown; yet no unkind severity practised, or any one expected to accept tasks, their abilities rendered them unfit for. In such a situation, I fully believe, that a real reform would be accomplished, and a detestation of their former mode of life effected, accompanied with a disposition to do any thing to recover their proper station in the world: and all this, I have no doubt, has been obtained by many institutions of this kind; but the evil is, that when the restraint of discipline is removed, and they are left again to their own guidance, the suspected character that follows them, the assaults of the passions, and the seductions of the other sex, render them always liable to fall again into the old train of depravity, and then all the benefit is for ever lost to themselves and their country. My plan goes farther; I expect not only to complete their reform by it, but also to render them sober, thoughtful, useful, and religious members of the commonwealth to which they belong: wives, the mothers of children; and agents, to promote the recovery and reform of others. To this end I propose, that all those who are considered by the matron and managers as thoroughly reclaimed, should be placed in front of the gallery of the chapel, at prayers, (which should be early each morning) decently dressed, and that those so placed, should be considered by the public as penitent and entirely reformed characters, willing to engage in matrimonial duties, and instructed to make industrious wives; each being entitled on the day of marriage, to fifteen pounds value in useful household furniture, apparel, and linen, &c. so that any young man who should attend the chapel with proper devotion, and with a view to see their persons, might not only have an opportunity of doing so, at a convenient distance, but afterwards of speaking to the matron on that head; and if she approved of his character, be introduced in her presence into the parlour, where he should have an interview with the young woman whom he thought he should approve, for the purpose, by conversation, of explaining his prospects, and the probability of their being able by their joint industry to maintain a family. If they agreed, a report should be made to the committee of ladies who govern, and on their consent being received a day fixed to have them privately united in the chapel, and the contract fulfilled in the presence of the matron, and one friend of each party; which, on the part of the female, would probably be a reconciled relation, for there is great likelihood that as soon as the parents or brothers of females thus situated heard of their situation and reform, they would (even though from motives of shame and resentment they had before abandoned them,) then joyfully renew their claims: neither is it very extravagant to imagine that parents thus relieved from disgrace might promote the ends of the institution in many ways, or that some might, from this sanctuary, be demanded by their repentant seducers, or by former admirers, with whom their penitence, suffering, and improvement, might operate as an auxiliary to their personal charms.

The author of this sketch of a plan for improving our penitentiaries, is well aware that the general opinion, at first, will be that men will not be found to connect themselves with women under these unfortunate circumstances, because people in general reason from the delicacy of their

their own feelings, or prejudices of education: but experience has proved the contrary; for in many situations on the continent, particularly at Rome, numbers have been reformed and married, with a very small portion to begin the world with, and the result has been most satisfactory.

Most parish officers well know that many matches are made under less promising circumstances (where the object has been little else but pecuniary gain), and that many of the lower classes frequently ally themselves on a very short acquaintance, and with scarce a knowledge of each other; attracted solely by accidental meeting, or personal comeliness. A practice this which cannot be too much reprobated; yet no one dare in this case refuse to perform the office for men of bad morals and women of bad fame.

Is it not therefore more likely that of the lower class who want wives some should apply to such a source as this, where he may probably find a reformed and industrious young woman, whose religious principles are well planted, who knows the arts necessary to live, has been taught her duty, and whose gratitude to the young man who selects her will bind her to chastity and obedience. That such has been the result in more than one instance, the writer knows, for a female under this predicament once boasted to him, that she had been the means (under Providence) of preventing many young women in her own neighbourhood from embracing such a life by reciting her own example, and describing the misery she had escaped, and the painful duty she cheerfully undertook, from a conviction of its being a penance she well deserved for her former errors. This woman kept an oyster-shop in London, which gave her an opportunity of knowing many female servants, and thus correcting their evil propensities; she was married, lived happily with her husband, and had several children. And this leads me to a point of great importance to the plan. In general the procuring objects for these charities is left to chance, or the slight recommendation of governors, or that rare case the application of the unfortunate objects themselves. I would take another method. I would employ (at a fixed sum per head,) one or two sober females advanced in life, who were calculated to inspire confidence, to hunt out for proper objects among the class we mean to save, selecting always, in the first instance, as objects to be persuaded, the youngest, best favoured, and most docile, of the unhappy tribe; and even watching their first steps in the road to ruin, by introducing themselves to their acquaintance, and inviting them to conferences at moments of distress, when they can best be reasoned with; affording them temporary relief and shelter; medical assistance from a dispensary connected with the house, where the practitioner should be instructed to further the good object, and thus in every way benefitting the community by lessening the evil where it is most likely to be productive of mischief. For the author of this project is not sanguine enough to expect that among those who have been long abandoned to vice in a great city many can be rescued; neither does he expect that in great cities, as they are at present constituted, there will or can be as yet a termination to the evil of prostitution; all he wishes and hopes is, that by conducting the institution on this principle there may in every city in the kingdom be a sanctuary to which the wretched may fly, and not without a hope, by proper conduct, of finding there a termination to the dark labyrinth in which their follies and vices have involved them, and a happy restoration to their original state in society. G. CUMBERLAND.

Bristol, Feb. 15, 1814.

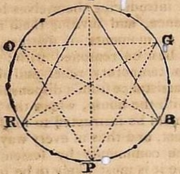
To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you were pleased to insert, in your Magazine for July 1812, some observations, &c. of mine on light and colours, I am encouraged to send you the following on colours alone, which were written at the same period with the former ones, and as they are in some measure connected with those, I hope you will likewise give them insertion. These appear to me to confirm some positions advanced in those observations, viz. that there are but three simple primary colours, yellow, red, and blue; that the simple colour red is not found in the prismatic spectrum; that what is called red at one end of the prismatic spectrum, is the compound intermediate colour of red and yellow, and that the violet at the other end is the compound intermediate colour of red and blue.

In the following figure I have arranged the colours in a circle; the three simple primary colours, red, yellow, and blue, are placed at the three angles of a triangle, and the three intermediate compounds, orange, green, and purple, in their proper situations between the respective

spective colours which compose them, and at the angles of another triangle.



An equal portion of two primitive colours makes the exact intermediate one, as of yellow and blue make a green; but another equal portion of the third primitive, red, neutralizes the whole, making it a grey or black, according as the colours are light or dark; if only a small quantity of the third colour be used, it breaks the tint, making it approach more to a neutral tint according to the quantity used. By neutral tint, I do not mean the tint so called by landscape painters, which is inclined to blue or purple, and ought rather to be called an aërial tint; but I mean by it, that gradation between white and black which is best given by Indian ink. White and black, with all the intermediate degrees of grey, are given by equal combinations of the three simple colours. Pure white, by uniting all the colours, can only be produced with the rays of light, as shewn with the prism; but all the degrees of broken white or grey, down to black, may be produced by the coloured substances used in painting.

A mixture of two intermediate colours, will produce a broken tint of the primary colour which lies between them in the figure; for instance, green and purple will form a broken or brown blue, as may be thus accounted for: green is one part blue, and one part yellow; purple is one part blue, and one part red; thus in the whole, when mixed together, there are two parts blue, one part yellow, and one part red: the red and yellow, and one part of the blue, would form a neutral tint; but the additional portion of blue, gives a tinge to the whole, and produces a broken blue.

The effect of the three intermediate colours mixed together, will be the same as the three simple ones; that is, they will produce a grey or neutral tint, which will be evident on considering them.

The principal intention of the figure is this, it shews at once what colour or tint is the most opposed to another, and will neutralise it when mixed with it; that colour being the one directly opposite to it in the circle; thus opposite yellow stands purple, which will neutralize one the other, and so on round the circle.

Wherever all the three colours have been combined in different proportions, I have called it a broken tint; but in general, they go by the names of browns, olives, &c. of which there are an infinite variety.

In the figure, the colour which falls under the denomination of orange, is precisely that which, in the prismatic spectrum, is called red; in my former remarks, I have called the prismatic red vermilion colour, but it lies rather between the tint of vermilion and red lead, and is exactly neutralised by blue. In the same manner, the colour called purple in the figure, is the same with the prismatic violet, and is neutralised by yellow. This is proved by the prism, for if the spectrum be thrown on a blue ground, the colour which is there called red, will disappear; and if on a yellow ground, the violet will likewise be neutralised. The same effect is produced by viewing the spectrum through glasses, coloured yellow or blue.

The third primary colour, red, is therefore not seen in the spectrum; the two ends are equally near to it: by referring to the figure, it will be seen that one third of the circle, from the colour marked orange, which answers to the prismatic red, to purple, or the prismatic violet, including the true primary red, and its most immediate compounds, are wanting in the prismatic spectrum.

The true primary colour of red, is that which is called crimson; and in its paler gradations pink. This colour, in its various degrees of strength, is very frequent in flowers, more so than either of the other primitives in a pure state. The rose gives it in its paler gradations, but the pink or carnation shews it from the pale to the most deep. In painting, carmine is the colour the nearest approaching to it.

With yellow, blue, and crimson, an artist can most certainly imitate every tint in nature; with yellow and crimson, the scarlets, prismatic red, and all the varieties of orange, may be produced; and crimson, with blue, gives the prismatic violet, purple, and indigo, &c. But if, instead of crimson, he takes any pigment of the hue of the prismatic red, he will find it impossible, by joining it with blue, to produce crimson, pink, violet, or any of the bright purples.

Liverpool. T. HARGREAVES.

POPULA-

POPULATION OF LINCOLNSHIRE, according to the Returns of 1811.

	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprized in the two preceding Classes.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL of PERSONS.
Parts of Holland.										
Elloe - - -	4,145	4,502	22	109	2,664	1,174	664	10,041	10,279	20,320
Kirton - -	2,255	2,411	14	34	1,531	407	473	5,629	5,864	11,493
Sherbeck - -	900	956	11	20	588	108	260	2,125	2,173	4,298
Boston - -	1,772	1,811	25	65	166	907	738	3,805	4,375	8,180
Parts of Kesteven										
Aswardhurn -	1,026	1,106	2	22	825	255	46	2,503	2,641	5,144
Aveland - -	1,449	1,644	3	21	952	467	225	3,686	4,001	7,687
Beltisloe - -	992	1,088	9	15	766	211	111	2,555	2,579	5,134
Boothby-Graffo	1,127	1,228	6	27	923	184	121	2,962	2,914	5,876
Flexwell - -	859	902	2	20	508	286	108	2,182	2,183	4,365
Langoe - -	930	1,058	7	9	841	159	58	2,611	2,677	5,288
Loveden - -	1,245	1,392	5	19	992	258	142	3,162	3,265	6,427
Ness - - -	1,004	1,106	12	21	537	206	363	2,689	2,687	5,376
Winnibriggs and Threo	837	930	7	11	607	158	165	2,186	2,173	4,359
Grantham with the Soke -	1,529	1,696	14	27	638	668	390	3,689	4,077	7,766
Stamford - -	798	896	12	22	136	627	133	2,003	2,579	4,582
Parts of Lindsey.										
Aslacoe - -	696	775	2	11	609	128	38	1,811	1,834	3,645
Bolingbroke -	1,392	1,503	4	39	1,003	325	175	3,465	3,624	7,089
Bradley-Haverstoe -	1,699	2,000	6	76	1,237	622	141	4,09[illegible]	4,459	8,537
Calceworth -	1,550	1,683	12	41	1,225	301	157	3,770	3,987	7,757
Candleshoe -	1,164	1,332	2	16	967	232	133	2,922	3,177	6,099
Coningham -	2,291	2,407	7	97	848	848	711	5,027	5,387	10,414
Gartree - -	964	1,116	5	27	836	151	79	2,742	2,645	5,387
Hill - - -	472	550	1	15	403	102	45	1,352	1,342	2,694
Horncastle -	1,293	1,343	11	33	847	415	81	3,101	3,294	6,395
Lawress - -	1,080	1,162	3	22	710	192	260	2,648	2,963	5,611
Louth Eske -	2,033	2,239	5	76	1,126	439	674	5,193	5,436	10,629
Ludborough -	215	238	-	2	207	19	12	565	530	1,095
Manley - -	3,631	4,013	20	72	2,723	862	428	8,452	9,160	17,612
Walshcroft -	1,016	1,164	10	20	882	217	65	2,725	2,749	5,474
Well - - -	457	479	2	13	370	90	19	1,123	1,094	2,217
Wraggoe - -	895	1,013	3	13	723	156	134	2,576	2,518	5,094
Yarborough -	2,859	3,184	3	58	1,973	915	298	7,037	7,539	11,576
Lincoln - -	1,813	1,977	29	26	468	1,117	392	4,177	4,684	8,861
Local Militia	- -	-	-	-	- -	- -	-	2,410	- -	2,410
Totals -	46,368	50,904	276	1099	29881	13,184	7,839	117022	120869	237,891

2 E MIDDLESEX.

MIDDLESEX.

Edmonton -	3,509	4,060	64	189	1555	1,336	1,169	9,941	10,636	20,577
Elthorne - -	2,717	3,123	29	76	1209	1,129	785	7,598	7,668	15,266
Gore - - -	1,440	1,694	16	58	813	474	407	4,348	4,390	8,738
Isleworth - -	1,784	2,290	25	50	541	818	931	4,829	5,840	10,669
Ossulstone -										
Finsbury Division -	13,103	22,391	377	352	588	17,093	4,710	42,503	50,035	92,538
Holborn Division -	24,468	52,108	989	959	858	29,101	22,149	94,573	124726	219299
Kensington Division -	7,820	11,396	287	331	1839	5,652	3,905	23,343	30,709	54,052
Tower Division - -	38,855	57,336	910	1265	666	34,516	22,154	108090	129397	237487
Spelthorne -	1,949	2,355	16	43	843	1,031	481	5,627	6,029	11,656
London, within the Walls	8,158	11,649	22	269	4	9,779	1,866	27,566	27,918	55,484
London, without the Walls	9,255	15,448	39	189	9	11,790	3,649	31,677	33,748	65,425
Westminster -	17,555	38,160	67	547	163	22,679	15,318	74,538	87,547	162085
Totals -	130613	222010	2811	4326	9088	135398	77,524	434633	518643	953276

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

7. AFTER the summary view of what I had before proved concerning the geological phenomena, coming to what relates to the investigation of the physical causes of these operations on our globe, I specify the different objects of these researches in the following manner. (§ 36.) "Such are the general facts which, as certain and determinate effects of causes past, mark out the task of the geologist; and, to embrace all this subject, he must of necessity explain:—1. The origin of the substances of which our strata are composed. 2. The cause of the successive differences which we observe in them. 3. Why it is that remains of terrestrial animals and vegetables are found in some strata, mixed with those of marine animals. 4. Whence proceeds the disorder of these strata, and the dispersion of their fragments on the surface. 5. How is it that their ruins are now found above the level of the sea. 6. Finally, to what changes these ruins have been exposed, from causes actually known, since they have emerged from the sea."

8. There is no ambiguity, either in the above specification of facts, or in the conclusions drawn from them. If, therefore, Mr. Pilgrim had read these letters, they would have shown him that, though I had declared at the beginning, that my purpose was to prove the agreement of facts with the first chapter of Genesis, in order that the reader might be the more attentive to what would follow as proofs (which declaration of his purpose, Mr. Pilgrim has not made); yet, when I entered on the subject, I never used the words of Genesis as arguments, but followed the facts themselves; and with respect to causes, they were afforded by the progress of natural science, in which I shall proceed.

9. My second letter to Prof. Blumenbach has this title: "*An Analysis of the Geological Phenomena leading to their Origin*," &c.; in this it is that I come to the subject of light. But first I show, § 14, that geological observations had originated in the marine bodies, found in our continents. Then following indubitable facts, I arrive, § 18, at this conclusion: "That all the substances which form the known mass of our continents, including granite, must, at some distant epocha, have been suspended in a liquid which covered the whole globe, whence they were, at successive periods, chemically precipitated; and that this is the epocha we are to determine, as the point to start from, if we would explain the state of the earth since it has been observed, which embraces only a certain period in an uninterrupted succession of phenomena proceeding from that point."

10. Having

10. Having thus determined an epocha in the past events on the earth, characterized by a certain state in which it must have been; continuing to follow the dictates of facts, and the progress of our natural knowledge, I ascend to a time, defined in §§ 30 and 31, when nothing of what we now observe on our globe, namely, the mineral strata, composing the whole known mass of our continents, the sea and our atmosphere, could have been produced, because liquidity, without which no chemical effect could take place, (and consequently, no precipitation of the substances of our strata, nor any formation of elastic fluids) did not yet exist. The epocha, therefore, when all those effects began, is particularly characterised by the production of liquidity on our globe. But what new cause was required, for that new effect?

11. Pursuing this analysis, I explain, § 34, in what liquidity consists: it is produced, without exception, at every temperature, by the union of the elements of the liquified substance, with a certain quantity of fire; or of the fluid, which, when uncombined, produces heat, (an effect measured by our thermometers,) but loses this faculty when combined with other substances, in which state it is called latent. Therefore, in § 35, I thus more distinctly determined the epocha to which we are to ascend, as the beginning of all the operations of which we see the effects on our globe: "when a sufficient quantity of fire was united with the substance which, when liquified, constitutes water, and in that state chemically combines with a great number of elements which they help each other to dissolve."

12. We now arrive at the point that directly relates to Mr. Pilgrim's attack; which point is introduced in the above letter, by the following question: "How was fire produced?" This question I then follow from the knowledge acquired in experimental philosophy; and in studying my deductions from it, Mr. Pilgrim would find a subject of reflection, which it does not appear he has ever considered. Fire is a compound fluid, and into its composition enters light, a substance which possesses chemical affinities, and indeed is the essential ingredient contributing to all chemical processes. Without light, in combination with another ingredient, no fire exists; and without fire, there exists no liquidity. Continuing this analysis, I arrive at the final conclusion expressed in § 42, of the same letter: "Nothing of all that we see on our globe could begin to be operated, previous to the introduction of a certain quantity of light into the whole mass of elements, till then incapable of chemical action on each other. Therefore the beginning of all the geological phenomena that we know, takes its date from this union."

13. This last conclusion referring to the whole of what I had before proved, it is evident that the moment of the first production of liquidity on our globe, must have been that of the commencement of all the operations impressed on it, which have been the object of geological researches; which operations continued without interruption, till the birth of our present continents. Had Mr. Pilgrim been acquainted with all which here I have only sketched, would he not have judged, that the only way of attacking me fairly, had been to meet me on that ground, and contradict either the facts or the conclusions?

14. His next objection is expressed in the following words. "Provided we admit Mr. De Luc's opinion, it must evidently appear, that this planet, called earth, must have existed many ages prior to the creation of the sun; a supposition that will not be entertained by any person of common understanding: and moreover, we are to conclude, that all the fixed stars are but in a juvenile state, compared with the age of the globe we inhabit; an idea that must be equally exploded by every person who has the least acquaintance with astronomy." This must appear plausible to those who, like Mr. Pilgrim, are not acquainted with my works, and in particular with the Letters to Prof. Blumenbach, above quoted; but had he read only these letters, he could not have expressed himself in that manner. I shall repeat here briefly what he would have found there.

15. This sublime preamble, *In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth*, evidently comprises the stars, the sun, and other celestial bodies, as well as the earth. They had received their projectile motions, and they influenced on each other by gravity, which in particular occasioned the revolution of the planets round the sun; and their liquidity to a certain depth, with their motion on their axis, had given them the form which they actually possess. But were the sun and stars then luminous? If Mr. Pilgrim had known, or attentively read my works, to which I have referred,

he might have found first, that I am more acquainted with the physical part of astronomy than he appears himself to be; then he would have seen the results of experiments and observations which prove, that in order to enable bodies in themselves capable of phosphorescence, actually to emit light, there is required some previous interior chemical process, to decompose their moleculæ, and disengage the light which has entered them as an ingredient. A few examples, which I purpose giving in your next, will be sufficient to evince this proposition.

Windsor. J. A. De Luc.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following paragraph is literally copied from a provincial paper of this month. It deserves to be known beyond the limits of the circulation of the paper; and if you think it and the few remarks annexed, will not disgrace a corner of your valuable repository, they are at your service.

"A singular circumstance took place about a week ago in the neighbourhood of Penrith. A farmer, who had always expressed a great aversion to baptizing or christening, had a child which died; and in consequence of his predilection that none of his children should ever undergo the ceremony, the parishioners refused it burial, and application was made at ———, where a grave was prepared; but, previous to the time of interment, the circumstance came to the knowledge of the *worthy vicar*, who ordered the grave to be filled up again. When the child was brought to the town, they were much disappointed at what had taken place; and after waiting a length of time to no purpose, were necessitated to return home, and seek out for some other place of burial."

The *worthy, worthy, worthy vicar!* A poor *innocent child* is refused the *rites* and *right* of sepulture, notwithstanding a grave had been prepared for it, must rot on the surface of the earth, be worried by dogs, or devoured by the crows! Is this *christianity?* is this the *established religion of a civilized people?* From what I have read of the humanity of the *Hottentots*, I think such a circumstance could never have taken place amongst them. Tell it not in Westmorland, nor publish it in the streets of Kendal, lest the Philistines, the infidels, the heathen, the Turk, hear it and rejoice.

Lancaster, Dec. 1813. D. B. P. Eccleston.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. O. GREGORY has accused me with making "the resistance, or, as Dr. Hutton terms it, 'efficacious force of the pier,' to depend in a great measure upon the weight of the arch itself;" but did not this occur from negligence, and "looking about" him? for surely, had he looked before him he must have "discerned" the difference between the two expressions so closely following each other; the first denoting Dr. Hutton's force of the pier, which does not depend in any measure upon the weight of the arch; and the second denoting what I have termed "the sum of the resistance of the pier," and doth "depend in a great measure upon the weight of the arch itself;" for $LG \times A$ is the measure of what that dependance is (A being here put for "area of semi-arch"), and is the proper resistance to what Dr. Hutton terms "the efficacious force of the arch to overset the pier, or turn it about the point G," when his efficacious force of the pier, as there expressed, is the proper resistance to the effective force of the arch.

This distinction Dr. Hutton was not, and Dr. Gregory does not now seem to be, aware of; otherwise he would not inculcate the doctrine he does in his concluding paragraph, for there he tells me, I must be convinced "that the matter, which by its pressure upon a pier tends to overset it, does not by means of the same pressure prevent it from being overturned." All this I grant, provided he shews me that matter by its pressure upon a pier doth tend to overset it, but not otherwise; for what I contend for is, that matter by its pressure upon a pier does tend to prevent its being overturned; although the same matter by its pressure against the pier, will tend to overset it.

By what can be collected from the mode of argument made use of in this attack, does it not appear to "a discerning public," as better calculated to intimidate me from writing upon the subject than to confute what I have already written? and is it not probable he fancies that by degrading my abilities he can dissuade the young bridge-builder from relying upon them, and by this means increase the demand for Dr. Hutton's remodelled work, which he informs us is at length published? But if those are his ideas, he is mistaken, as I have already received letters of thanks, for what has been published of mine in this Magazine; having in the number for May, 1812, not only

only shewn that the Emersonian theory of arches, as Dr. Hutton has explained it, in his "Principles of Bridges," is not a theory adapted to practical purposes: but one is there given that can be so adapted, and that without any fluxionary process, but by common arithmetic only. See also another letter of mine in the same publication for October, 1812, where I have added a second step to Mr. Ware's construction, in order to perfect what he fancied he had completed before; which was to equilibrate an arch by geometrical construction, and had a third step been added to it, the height of the Emersonian vertical would be obtained.

This construction is not new, it being no other than an application of the Pythagorean Problem, or 47th of Euclid; so well known to carpenters and masons, particularly the former, as it is by its means he finds the length of his rafter, after half the breadth of the building and the height of the roof are given; but for our purpose it is sufficient to observe, that by a proper application of it, every thing necessary, both for the equilibration of arches, and also their comparative and relative strength, may be found, and a knowledge of the latter is of more utility to the practical builder than the former; as an arch, when strictly in equilibrio, according to the terms of the theory, will not admit of the smallest extraneous weight being placed upon any part of it, without destroying that equilibrium, but when attached to matter, acquires, what is termed, strength. And it is on this the stability of arches depends; hence it is obvious, a knowledge of the *quantum* of that strength is a *desideratum* in the science, not hitherto noticed by any of the mathematicians who have treated on this subject; at least not to my knowledge.

It may be objected, that nothing upon this subject is noticed in my second letter, and this I admit; neither is there here any other than hints, but such hints as cannot injure, yet may stimulate to farther enquiry; and is all I can afford in this place, whatever I may do hereafter. But even grant that nothing more is done than what I have already written, and is published in the Monthly Magazine; it is not very probable the young artist will refer to Dr. Hutton's fluxionary process for instruction in the theory of arches, when it may with more ease be obtained, by referring to a few letters in this publication, or even to his carpenter. Then in respect to piers, if that subject is not sufficiently explained in my last, I trust it will in this; for here I shall have the assistance of Dr. Gregory himself, the work before alluded to being no other than his "Treatise of Mechanics." For article 208, vol. 1, of this work, not only contains enough to prove the truth of what I before gave as my opinion, but also sufficient matter for correction and improvement, of which it stands in much need.

What I shall first notice in this article, is an equation intended to express the force of an arch, and the resistance of a pier, when supposed to turn on a centre of rotation; the principles that this equation is deduced from, being those of mechanics; but the place and angle of abutment, to which it is applied, have no claim or affinity to that science; and that this is a fact will appear evident, even from the directions given to find this place and angle.

The rule is as follows: "Draw from the middle of the key voussoir, a tangent to the intrados, and produce it till it again meet the middle of another voussoir." This point, or middle of this last voussoir, is to be considered as the place of abutment, and a line from the centre of curvature through that point, shews the angle this abutment forms with the vertical; the curve from its vertex to this point is all that is to be taken as the semi-arch, and the remaining part is to be considered as part of the pier, and to act with it in resisting the force of the arch. Hence it appears, that the place of abutment is to be governed by the length of the voussoirs, without any reference to the direction of the pressures; for it is evident, that their length determines the extent of this tangent line.

To shew what will result from adopting this rule, an example or two will be sufficient; therefore suppose a line drawn from N to V, on the figure in my last letter, this line will intersect the curve at 33° 15′ distance from the vertex, which, if taken as the semi-arch, the length of the voussoirs to admit this line, being drawn on their face, must be upwards of four feet, which is more than necessary (when stability only is required) in an arch of 51·25 feet radius; for the length of those in the celebrated arch over the Taff, in Glamorganshire, where the radius is 87·5, is only 33 inches, and in respect to stability there can be no doubt, for that arch has been erected upwards of 60 years, and is now perfect.

Then as the length of those voussoirs is sufficient, and the comparative

strength

strength of arches is as the squares of the voussoir at the vertex, or depth of the arch at that point, when compared with radius of curvature to that point, the length of the voussoir for that purpose, only in the first arch, need be no more than $25\frac{1}{4}$ inches. For as 87·5°: 51·25 :: $33^2 : 25·25^2$. But then the extent of this line, and consequently the place of abutment, will be at 23 degrees from the vertex.

But if a line after this manner was produced on the face of the voussoirs in the last arch, it would extend only to 20° 10′, and then there would be 33 degrees to be attached to the abutment, and to act as part of it, for the whole semi-arch is 53° 10′; and farther, if a vertical line was let fall from this place of abutment, it would be distant from the vertical axis only 30 feet, and from the face of the real abutment 40 feet, the semi-span being 70 feet. Such are the results that would ensue from adopting this rule, but it requires no farther comments, as it puts an end to our controversy.

I shall now return to this equation, and here it is to be observed that the vertical pressure N m, and the horizontal pressure m a, which by me were considered separate, are here considered as combined in one; in the direction of N a. Then $\sqrt{37·76^2}$ (N m²) + $16·42^2$ (m a²) = 41·1756 the other pressure, or they are rather lines, in the direction and proportionate to the pressures. The vertical pressure is always equal to the weight or area of the semi-arch, which is here =809, and then the horizontal pressure will be $\frac{m a \times A}{N m} = 351·795$, but that in the direction of the line $N a = \frac{N a \times A}{N m}$ =855·7, the initial pressure.

This last pressure, acting in the direction of the line N a continued, acts against another line or lever not represented on the figure, but supposed to be produced from G, the fulcrum or centre of rotation, on which the pier is supposed to turn to the line N a, and at right angles to it, which short line or lever shall be denoted by G h, and whose length, upon investigation, is found to be 1·7863, which multiplied by 855·7, the initial pressure, is = 1528·52, the effective force of the arch to overset the pier; then the weight of the pier, represented by its area, acting at E, as one end of the bended lever E G h, being multiplied by the distance from E to G, will determine and shew the resistance of that pier; hence one whose thickness is 6·912, is sufficient in this case. For 6·912 (GL) ×64, (EF) ×3·456, (EG) = 1528.82, the resistance of the pier to the effective force of the arch, and nearly the same as that force. This is the result when the vertical and horizontal pressures are considered as combined in one, or Dr. Gregory's method; next for that when they are considered separate, or the method which I have adopted.

Now m a is substituted for M A, Dr. Hutton's force of the arch will be expressed by $\frac{m a \times A}{N m} \times$ L a = 7120·33, and to produce a resistance equal to this force will require a pier 14·917 feet in thickness, for 14·917×64×7·485=7120·63, nearly the same; but this is in consequence of no notice being taken of the vertical pressure of the arch, which counteracts the horizontal as before. Therefore I added it to the resistance of the pier, taking the thickness to be as in the first case, and then it was $\frac{m a \times A}{N m} \times$ L a or 7120·33=G L×E F×E G+L G×*A*, or 1528·82 + 5591·808 = 7120·628, Dr. Hutton's force of the pier; but this equation might have been differently and more elegantly expressed by $\frac{m a \times A}{N m} \times$ L a—L G×*A*, or 7120·33—5591·808= 1528 522, the resistance of the pier nearly as before.

Here we have the results from three different methods of investigation, one of which is conformable to Dr. Gregory's theory, all agreeing with each other, but differing with Dr. Hutton's; which in opposition to me the former now supports.

JAMES PARRY, Bridge-builder.

Cardiff, Feb. 1, 1814.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the ORIGIN *of the* TITLE *of* KING *of* FRANCE, *assumed by the* KINGS *of* ENGLAND.

A MANUSCRIPT history of the ancient disputes between the sovereigns of England and France has lately been brought forward in Paris. It was written in 1572 by John Renard, a person unknown to bibliographers.

In this work we are told that Edward the Third of England, to induce the Flemings to assist him in his war against Philip of Valois, engaged to put into their hands, Lille, Douay, and Bethune, taken from them by France. To this offer the Flemings answered, that by treaty they were restricted from making war against the king of France, under the penalty of forfeiting two millions of florins,

rins, besides falling under the heavy censures of the church.

Anxious however to accede to Edward's proposal, the Flemings, after mature deliberation, hit upon an expedient by which their honour and their advantage could be reconciled. They counselled Edward to claim the throne of France, to quarter the arms of that country with those of England, and openly to designate himself King of France. In that case, said the wily Flemings, we can conscientiously acknowledge you as sovereign of the towns in question; we can honestly accept them as a gift at your hands; and we can lawfully and securely carry arms against the usurper Philip of Valois.

The title of King of France was always afterwards employed by Edward, even when writing to Philip himself; and it is not a little curious, that the relinquishment of that title, offensive and insulting to a great and independant nation, pertinaciously refused to the most powerful legitimate sovereigns of France, was at a late period, without difficulty, acceded by Britain to a person not unfrequently styled, in that very country, a lawless usurper. X.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SIR Thomas Herbert relates in his Memoirs of the two last years of King Charles I. that the king, on the morning of his execution, commanded him to give "the Duke of York his large *ring sun-dial* of silver, a jewel his majesty much valued; it was invented and made by Mr. Delamaine, an able mathematician, who projected it, and in a little printed book shewed its excellent use in resolving many questions in arithmetic, and other rare operations to be wrought by it in the mathematics." Permit me to ask your readers for any information they possess respecting the existence of this ring-dial, and particularly if Mr. Delamaine's "little printed book" is in existence, its size, number of pages, date, and by whom published.

March 1, 1814. M. E.

P. S. Herbert gives the best account that I have seen, of the mode and place of burial of Charles. He was entrusted by the parliament with the funeral. The body lately found at Windsor is undoubtedly the king's.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the library of the London Institute stands a quarto volume, entitled, "A Collection and Abridgement of celebrated Criminal Trials in Scotland, from 1536 to 1784, with historic and critical remarks, by Hugo Arnot, esq. advocate: Edinburgh, 1785." At page 324 is the following case.

Thomas Aikenhead appears to have been about twenty years of age; his father, who had been a surgeon at Edinburgh, was dead. Sir James Stewart, his majesty's advocate, by special order of the privy council, served him with a criminal indictment before the court of Justiciary for blasphemy.—*Records of Justiciary, Dec.* 23, 1696.

The libel sets forth, that blasphemy against God, or any of the persons of the blessed Trinity, or against the holy scriptures, or our holy religion, is a crime of the highest nature, and severely punishable by the laws of God, by those of this and every well governed realm, and particularly by act of parliament, 1696. *Sec.* v. *c.* 2, 11 *William.*

That, notwithstanding, the prisoner had repeatedly maintained in conversation, that theology was a rhapsody of ill-invented nonsense, patched up partly of the moral doctrines of philosophy, and partly of poetical fictions and extravagant chimeras. That he ridiculed the holy scriptures, calling the Old Testament *Ezra's fables*, in profane allusion to Æsop's fables. That he railed on Christ, saying he had learned magic in Egypt, which enabled him to perform those pranks which were called miracles. That he called the New Testament the history of the impostor Christ. That he said Moses was the better artist, and the better politician: and he preferred even Mahomet to Christ. That the holy scriptures were stuffed with such madness, nonsense, and contradictions, that he admired the stupidity of the world in being so long deluded by them. That he rejected the mystery of the Trinity as unworthy of refutation, and scoffed at the incarnation of Christ, saying that a *theanthropos*, or God-man, was as great a contradiction as a *hircocervus*, or goat-stag, or that a square was a round. That he laughed at the doctrine of redemption: and said the notion of a spirit was a contradiction. That he cursed Christ, and argued against the being of God; maintaining that God, the world, and nature, are all one thing, and that the world existed from all eternity. That he said the inventors of the scripture-doctrines would all be damned if there was such a thing as rewards or punishments after this life; and that Christianity itself would soon be extirpated.

pated. That his impiety was so audacious, that as he passed by the Trone Church one cold night, he said to a companion he could wish to warm himself in the place Ezra called hell; and lastly, that he uttered these and the like speeches, during the last twelvemonth, without provocation, and merely from malice against God and Christ.

The court found the railing against or cursing any of the Trinity, relevant to infer the pains of death; and the other crimes relevant to infer an arbitrary punishment.

No counsel appeared for the prisoner, nor does it seem that one word was urged in his behalf during the course of the trial. Four or five witnesses were examined, one of them a writer at Edinburgh, and the rest students at the university, lads from 18 to 21 years of age. They proved most of the articles of the libel, with this addition, that the prisoner said he was confident Christianity would be utterly extirpated by the year 1800. There was however a material defect in the evidence. The article most highly criminal, the railing against God, and cursing our Saviour, was not proved at all, but was an inference drawn by the jury from the prisoner's cursing Ezra, and saying that the inventors of the scripture-doctrines would be damned if there were such a thing as damnation.

The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty of railing against God, of cursing Christ, and of the whole other articles in the libel. The verdict was returned, and sentence pronounced against the prisoner on Christmas eve, "to be taken to the Gallow-Lee on the 8th of January, between the hours of two and four in the afternoon, and to be hanged; his body to be buried at the foot of the gallows, and his moveable estate to be forfeited."

The compiler of this collection observes that five persons summoned on the jury refused to attend. He adds, after several liberal remarks, mercy was asleep as well as justice and science, so the dreadful sentence was executed.

This unfortunate young man was seemingly a disciple of Toland. And before many years have elapsed such sentences may again be pronounced, and again executed, if the laws which authorize them are not plucked indignantly from the statute-book, and exposed to infamy in the harangues of senators, and the reflections of historians, while yet such oratory can be hazarded. A fanatical religious industry, unprecedented for assiduity and extent, has sprung up among us, and is reviving the maxims and the bigotry of the earlier protestant reformers. Those epurated sentiments of religion, which the pulpits of a learned clergy once delighted to diffuse, are replaced by a harsh and mystical dogmatism, which the rude and savage classes of the people, by a natural sympathy, cull for themselves in the various repository of scripture. Already the twilight dimmens, which announces a new night of the human mind.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE country has lately been deluged by circular letters addressed to the medical profession, by certain apothecaries and surgeon-apothecaries in London, in which they combine the plan of a proposed bill for regulating their branch of the profession, with the announcement of a publication to be conducted by them, and addressed, as may be supposed, to other apothecaries and surgeon-apothecaries.

I conclude, however, that the committee appointed to prepare the said reform-bill, know nothing of the union of interests, which is supposed by many to exist between them and the Apothecaries' Repository, for such I believe is its real name; and if they do not, it appears to me to be incumbent on them to disavow an impression which has generally gone forth; and which impression, (as the said Repository, or by whatever other name it is known, is a work published for profit) is not favourable to their disinterestedness.

I may enlarge, by the bye, on an idea already suggested in your Magazine, that as a work of instruction and scientific character, I cannot duly appreciate the pretensions of an Apothecaries' Repository. Apothecaries do not desire to be taught by other apothecaries, and certainly physicians will not look for instruction in such a quarter. What advantage then is gained by this new work to the profession, which was not already possessed in the LONDON MEDICAL JOURNAL, a work which has always been conducted with evident impartiality, and which is open to every novelty of the profession?

I put it therefore fairly to the common sense of every medical man, whether, if he lived, as I do, at a distance from the metropolis, or in any of the colonies, he would purchase for his instruction and current information, an apothecaries vademecum, or the universal Medical Journal,

Journal, which embraces whatever can gratify a medical enquirer? Also, whether it is to be supposed that any foreigner, who might wish to consult the MEDICAL LITERATURE of England, would receive a work published among the apothecaries as its correct representative?

I state this observation strongly, because it would be to be regretted, that any gentleman who wished to communicate a fact to the public, should omit to do it through the ONE Journal, a work which must be read and sought for, by preference, among all foreigners and distant practitioners; and which therefore ought, either exclusively or conjointly, to be made the medium of all writers who desire that their light should be seen by the world in a work of universal and established circulation; and not hid under a bushel in one which is addressed only to a sect or party.

Carlisle, Feb. 20, 1814. MEDICUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* STATE *of* MANNERS, KNOWLEDGE, *and* RELIGION *in the* DISTRICT *of the* LYE WASTE, *in the* HAMLET *of* SWINFORD; *by* MR. WILLIAM SCOTT, *of* STOURBRIDGE.

THE large and populous village called the Lye, it is presumed, derived its name from the Saxon word Lay, or Ley, a farm consisting of pasture ground, being so called in ancient writings now extant, and in county histories. In 1630 this spot, together with its appendage the Waste, (which names they still continue, both separately and jointly, to retain) was an open common, having upon its surface only a few scattered cottages. *In consequence of the rapid and extensive progress of arts and manufactures, the population continued to increase during the 18th century, and it appeared from the statements of visitors appointed by the Stourbridge Auxiliary Bible Society to ascertain the deficiency, and to aid the distribution and sale of Bibles, that in the month of March, 1813, the district contained 541 families, and 2826 inhabitants.

Well authenticated tradition and correct information establish the fact, that though from the origin of the villages called the Lye Waste, and during succeeding years several very worthy and respectable persons have resided there, yet at no very distant period the ignorance and depravity of the great bulk of the inhabitants were proverbial; it is pleasing however to detail the various means which have been adopted to promote their improvement, and to report their important results.

A charity school, which provides for the education of 45 children, was founded at the Waste by a member of the established church, and a building was erected for its accommodation, and for the residence of a master in 1786. A similar institution was established at Hay Green, in this vicinity, which continued to flourish for many years.

These seminaries tended in some degree to diffuse religious principles, and by circulating many copies of the New Testament, to excite attention to its sacred contents; the children were also taught to reverence the Lord's day.

The number of persons who have attended the parish church from this district has been gradually increasing, and the impressive discourses of the clergy have greatly contributed to promote their improvement, both in civilization and morals. About thirty years ago some occasional addresses on religious subjects were delivered to the inhabitants of this place, which, though disregarded by some, were by others received with gladness, and heard with profit.

In January 1806 a chapel was opened for public worship on the Lord's day evening, by Protestant Dissenters situate at the Waste; and in 1811 another building was set apart for religious service, at the Lye, by another denomination of dissenters.

Both these places are usually filled by attentive and serious hearers, and a Sunday-school is connected with each of the societies.

During the year 1812, the patron of the seminary first mentioned opened another day-school for the instruction of poor children.

By the exertions of the Bible Society the holy scriptures have been circulated to a considerable extent in this neighbourhood, and are received with gratitude and joy. The first Annual Report of this society, published 1813, informs us that schools were opened in April last for the reception of adult persons.

The generous individual alluded to above having, on application from some gentlemen in the neighbourhood, granted the use of his school rooms, and become a liberal

* Various branches of the iron trade are carried on in this district, particularly nail making; but in the immediate vicinity of the Lye Waste are those valuable mines of the clay denominated Stourbridge clay, the Asbestos of the commercial world.

a liberal contributor to the institution, many persons were admitted from the age of 18 to that of 38; the generality of them deeply lamented their want of opportunities for learning to read, or their neglect of such advantages as had presented themselves during the season of youth. They are instructed during the intervals of labour by the master and elder scholars; the number of persons so attending is at present 137, though at some times it has greatly exceeded, and at others fallen short of this statement; and from present appearances the happiest results may be expected.

This long neglected, but now favoured spot, has recently been supplied with important additional advantages.

A new church, erected at the sole expence of the munificent gentleman who has so repeatedly patronised and supported many benevolent schemes for the benefit of this neighbourhood, was opened on Sunday, Dec. 5, 1813, the galleries of which are gratuitously appropriated to the use of the poor.

The Rev. Matthew Booker, first minister of this chapel, officiated on the occasion, and delivered appropriate discourses to numerous and overflowing auditories.

BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

Parish of Old Swinford, 1810.

Societies.	No. of Members.	Proportion to Population.	Population in 1801.
22	1566	$\frac{1}{5}$	8199

The enumeration for 1810, it is presumed, will apply, with little variation, to subsequent years, though the number has rather increased.

The calculations are given exclusive of fractions.

CHARITY *and* SUNDAY SCHOOLS, *with Number of Scholars, in the Parish of Old Swinford, including the Township of Stourbridge*, 1810.

	Schools.	Scholars.	Proportion to the Population.	Population according to Census of 1801.
Day Schools .	10	344	$\frac{1}{23}$	8199
Sunday Schools	12	450	$\frac{1}{18}$	
Both .	22	794	$\frac{1}{10}$	

Increased to 9,755 by the census of 1811.

The following short list of plants in this vicinity, consisting of a few select ones, not very common, is at your service.

DIPSACUS *pilosus*. Quarter of a mile from Stourbridge, near the foot bridge on Birmingham-road. Scarce. Noticed by Curtis as rare. Ipswich; Sunderland ballast hills.

SAPONARIA. New Road, Stourbridge.

CAMPANULA. Not only a small blue variety, but a white one. Near Podmore and Stourton.

CYNOGLOSSUS *officinalis*. Near Podmore.

THYMUS *vulgaris albus*. One specimen only found on the ridge.

DIGITALIS *albus*. Very rare; near Kinver.

COTYLEDON. Near Clart Church; very rare.

OXALIS. Plentiful in some parts, but partial.

SAMBUCUS *Eubulus*. Imblecot and Delph; also near Dudley Port.

VERBASCUM *nigrum*. Plentiful; near Hagley.—*Album*, near Dunsley and Kinver; both very partial.

CARDAMINE. Double-blossomed. A meadow near Hagley., Withering.

AJUGA *reptans alba*. Wollaston rocks.

ERICA *vulgaris cineraria ciliaria, albu*. On commons near Iverby, Chadesley, Kinver.

GENISTA *spinosa*. Nearly destroyed by inclosures.

ATROPA *belladonna*. One specimen only found near Stourton, but plentiful on Dudley Castle Hill.

VALERIANA. Plentiful in meadows.

CROCUS *autumnalis*. Partial.

EUONYMUS. In hedges near the Lye.

BRYONIA. Several sorts.

ORCHIS. In meadows.

Variegated couch grass, cultivated from a small specimen found on the Kidderminster road, near Stourbridge. (Hoary grass.)

A fish market has recently been established in the town of Birmingham, in connection with the Patriotic Society in London.

On the 22d of December an ample supply of fish arrived at Stourbridge from the same society, when a brisk sale commenced on moderate terms, affording a presage of success to a scheme which promises great local and national benefits.

An association is likewise formed at Dudley

Dudley which has the same object in view; probably their market commenced about an hour earlier than that of Stourbridge. W. Scott.

Stourbridge, Dec. 23, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE French verb *orienter* is a convenient geographic term, signifying, to place aright, with respect to the points of the compass, to mark the true bearings. *Orienter une carte*, to trace the bearings on a map: *orientez vous*, mark to what point of the compass you are looking.

The Edinburgh reviewers propose to import this term in the form *to orient*. The collision of open vowels, the hiatus of identic sounds, renders this verb, in its infinitive mood, cacophonous in English; and the learnedness of the term *orient* unfits it in some degree for popularity. The verb *orientalize* would fall in better with established analogies; but it has already another meaning. And, after all, the east and west are indefinite points, which seem to vary with the hour of sun-set.

Why not coin a verb from the fixed points of the compass, the north, or the south; and as it is more obvious to infer one's bearings from a noon-day sun, than from a polar star, why not say—*South yourself: to south a map?* And we say it already: Dryden has,

The southing of the stars.

R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I THINK nothing can be more clear, than that, if all men were influenced by the spirit of Christ, and acted in conformity thereto, wars would cease, "and nation would not lift up sword against nation," but all would unite in promoting "peace on earth, and good will towards men."

How emphatically does our Saviour say, "A new commandment give I unto you, that ye love one another!" "By this shall all men know ye are my disciples, if ye love one another." His beloved disciple John says, "God is love, and he that dwelleth in love, dwelleth in God, and God in him." Paul says, "The whole law is fulfilled in this, thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." I could soon fill my paper with similar quotations, but I think these, in addition to the texts pointed out by E. P. in your last Magazine, are abundantly sufficient to prove, that if all men were influenced by the spirit of Christ, and acted in conformity thereto, wars would cease. I believe "that the grace of God which bringeth salvation, hath appeared unto all men," and that it is for want of a due attention thereto, that men are permitted to destroy one another, in direct contradiction to the spirit of christianity.

I rejoice to see the zeal which is discovered in the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, "which are able to make wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus;" but a query ariseth in my mind, whence is it, that a nation which discovers so much zeal in this good work, appears to be so little influenced by the spirit of the gospel which breathes universal peace?

I once heard a clergyman of very distinguished talents, address a brother clergyman, most emphatically, on this subject, and among many weighty remarks, he observed—"If we be sincere in our belief in the Scriptures, and think 'that one soul is of more value than the whole world,' how cautious ought we to be in encouraging war, when we must know in what an unprepared state to die, are many of those who are led into the field of battle." L.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the ANTIQUITY *of the* CHINESE EMPIRE.

FATHER Gaubil, one of the most learned and most respectable missionaries in China, on this subject has these remarks.

"Some writers fix the epoch of the reign of Yao, as I think may be done by a solar eclipse, so early as the year 2155 before the Christian era. Others will bring it down somewhat later, by 100, or 148, or 150 years. Still in either case it is impossible, I think, to avoid removing the deluge some centuries farther back than the period fixed by Usher, Petau, &c.

"It is certainly true that China, in the time of Yao, was well peopled; and that even the islands of the eastern ocean were inhabited. The art of making verses was then understood: colleges and schools were then established.

"In the time of Shun, the Chinese were able to ascertain by the stars the periods of the solstices and equinoxes: they knew the year to consist of 365¼ days: they knew how to apply this calculation to the twelve revolutions of the moon, and also to employ the requisite intercalations. They made observations on the constellations; they worked in copper, iron, and varnish; they made cloth of silk; they built boats, such even as could

carry

carry them to the eastern isles. These particulars are all established by the book Shouking, written in the time of Yao and Shun: and certainly we must admit the country to have been inhabited before their time.—Tchong-Tang lived not far from the reign of Shun: in his time was written the chapter Yntching, by which we see Mandarins then existed, who were employed in observing and calculating eclipses of the sun. This knowledge, however, may have been conveyed to the Chinese from the ancient patriarchs. Whatever system, therefore, may be adopted, it will be evident that the founders of the Chinese empire were not greatly removed from Noah and his immediate descendants.

"From the country where the dispersion of mankind took place to China, the distance is great, and the journey must have of course been long. To reconcile the chronology of China with that of Scripture, we ought to know exactly the true chronology resulting from a collation of the different versions of the Bible.

"The persons who, at the dispersion after the flood, peopled, or re-peopled China, had doubtless characters for the language and the institutions of the country. May we not suppose the foundation of the Chinese state to have been laid at that dispersion? May not the occurrences of the long expedition from west to east, be reckoned as forming part of the history of China? May not the conductors of that expedition be considered as the first and original founders of the nation and monarchy?"

It is a curious circumstance, that in consequence of the representations of the missionaries in China, respecting the historic antiquity of that singular country, permission was granted from Rome, that they should employ the chronology of the Septuagint, which goes the farthest back of any version of the Scriptures; although in opposition to the language of the Vulgate itself, the long established and authenticated Latin version, adopted in all the Roman churches.

Y.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HABITATS *and* BOTANIC MEMORANDAS.

By MR. WINCH, *of* NEWCASTLE.

CHENOPODIUM *urbicum.* Yarmouth; Mr. D. Turner.—Near Durham. *N.J.W.*

CHENOPODIUM *rubrum.* Ballast hills of Tyne and Wear. *N. J. W.*

CHENOPODIUM *murale.* Sea banks near the glass-houses, Bristol; Mr. Thompson.—About Holy Island Castle, Northumberland, and Hartlepool, Durham. *N. J. W.*

CHENOPODIUM *hybridum.* Ballast-hills of Tyne and Wear. *N. J. W.*

CHENOPODIUM *ficifolium.* St. Anthon's ballast hills, Northumberland, and Sunderland ballast hills, Durham. *N.J.W.*—Yarmouth; Mr. D. Turner.

CHENOPODIUM *glaucum.* Near Chirton Barracks, Northumberland, and on Sunderland ballast hills, Durham. *N. J. W.*

CHENOPODIUM *maritimum.* By the Medway, near Rochester, Kent. *N.J.W.*—By the Avon at Bath, and on the sea coast beyond Beal, Northumberland; Mr. Thompson.

CHENOPODIUM *acutifolium.* Eng. Bot. t. 1481.

C. *polyspermum.* Curt. fasc. 2. t. 17. Winch's Guide, v. 1, p. 25. With. 273. Hull. 57. Relh. 102. Sitth. 89. On Sunderland ballast hills; W. Weighell's Herbarium.

CHENOPODIUM *botryoides.* Eng. Bot. t. 2247.—Yarmouth; Mr. D. Turner.—Sunderland ballast hills, Durham. *N. J. W.*

CHENOPODIUM *olidum.* Near Darlington; Mr. Robson.—On Sunderland ballast hills, Durham. *N. J. W.*

BETA *maritima.* Shores of Medway, above Rochester and Ramsgate Cliffs, Kent. *N. J. W.*

ULMUS *campestris.* In plantations in the north of England, probably not indigenous.

ULMUS *suberosus.* Eng. Bot. t. 2161.

ULMUS *campestris.* β Fl. Brit. 281. At Cons cliff, and other places on the Tees. Mr. J. Backhouse.—In Northumberland, but not very frequent. *N. J. W.*

ULMUS *montana.* Every hedge in the north. *N. J. W.*

ULMUS *glabra.* Eng. Bot. t. 2248.

ULMUS *montana.* β Fl. Brit. 284. Near the edges of the moors in the north. *N. J. W.*

CUSCUTA *europea.* On nettles, grass, tansey, and bindweed, on the south side of the Mole, near Brockham, Surrey. *N. J. W.*—Near Taplow, on the footway to Maidenhead, Bucks; Mr. J. Woods.—Newmarket; Mr. D. Turner.

GENTIANA *pneumonanthe.* Near Whitehaven, Cumberland; Rev. J. Harriman.—Scales Moor, Manchester; Mr. Robson.

GENTIANA *verna.* This beautiful inhabitant of the Swiss Alps and Pyrenees is found in no part of Britain except on the mountainous district above the Force of Tees, and in Birkdale, in the same range

range of hills. The common people of Teesdale have long known it by the name of the spring violet. *N. J. W.*

GENTIANA *amarella*. On Box hill and Ryegate hill, Surrey.

Var. β. About Settle, Yorkshire; Mr. Windsor.

Var. Fl. Alb. Crag close, near Barwesford, Northumberland. *N. J. W.*

GENTIANA *campestris*. On St. Anthony hill, Bath; Mr. Thompson.—About Giggleswick Tarn, Yorkshire; Mr. Windsor.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PREVIOUS to the opening of the late show of fat cattle in Goswell-street, Mr. William Geeves, grazier, of Hendon, Middlesex, Mr. William Giblett, grazier, of Mickleford Hall, Hertfordshire, and Mr. John Harrison, butcher, of Great Tower-street, London, the three judges appointed by the Smithfield Club, minutely inspected all the animals, and the certificates of their breeds, ages, and feeding, and awarded the prizes; and since then the butchers who killed these animals have made their return to me as follows,* viz.

* See a similar account last year, vol. 35, p. 31.

PRIZE OXEN.	Beef, lbs.*	Loose Fat, lbs.	Hide & Horns, lbs.	Head. lbs.	Feet. lbs.	Blood. lbs.
Mr. John Westcar's 6-year old Hereford Ox, fed on hay and 300 oil-cakes	1537½	221	102	53½	29	76
Mr. S. Selmes's 5-year old Sussex Ox, fed on grass, hay, and 160 oil cakes	1453	182	109	58	28	33
Mr. H. King, jun. 3-year and 7 months old Durham Ox, fed on grass, hay, and oil cakes	1206	120	100	50	28	52
Mr. J. Westcar's 5-year old Hereford Ox, fed on hay and Swedish turnips	1398	164	118	56	32	33
Mr. R. Master's 4-year old Scotch Ox, fed on grass and hay	768	123	74	36½	19	42

PRIZE SHEEP.	No.	Mutton & Head, lbs.	Loose Fat. lbs.	Skin, lbs.	Blood. lbs.	Entrails, &c. lbs.	Wt. alive. lbs.
The Rev. Thomas Plaskett's three 20-months-old new Leicester Wethers, fed on clover eddish, cole, and Swedish turnips	1	127½	12½	14½	5½	20	180
	2	114	14	16¼	5	15¾	165
	3	122	11½	16½	5½	19½	175
Mr. James King's three 20-months-old Southdown Wethers, fed on grass only	1	89	12	11½	5½	14	132
	2	80	13½	10½	4½	10½	119
	3	81	13	10½	5½	17	127

PRIZE PIGS.	Pork, Head and Feet, lbs.	Loose Fat. lbs.	Blood, lbs.	Entrails, &c. lbs.	Weight alive. lbs.
Mr. Wm. Hayward's Oxfordshire pig, 55 weeks old, fed on barley-meal and the washings of spent malt	274¼	8½	10¾	15	308½
Mr. George Inskip's Suffolk pig, 44 weeks old, fed on peas and water only	223½	5	19	9½	[illegible]

The

The premiums offered by the club for the show next December, do not differ in number or amount from those of the last: but they will be distributed, not in money, but in such articles of ornamental, or useful plate, as the candidates may chuse, and on which appropriate inscriptions will be engraven. The certificates are to be sent to my house, eight days before the show, from which a part of the first day is to be curtailed, in order that the animals may not stand so long in the yard, which in some cases injures them. All these regulations are fully stated, in bills that are left for distribution with Mr. Mitchel, draper, No. 7, Cloth Fair, Smithfield Market; and at the new Agricultural Repository in Winsley-street, Oxford-street.

Feb. 9, 1814. JOHN FAREY, sec.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On STEAM-ENGINE PASSAGE BOATS, *or* PACKETS; *by* MR. RALPH DODD, *Engineer.*

WHAT is it that cannot be effected by steam, when scientifically applied, where power is wanted? As to the public convenience and utility of steam-boats, or packets, it is almost unnecessary to make any remark, for the use of well-informed persons; because it is one of those things that must strike and claim the attention of any intelligent mind; any one travelling on the line of country where used, that wishes to pass reasonably and expeditiously, at less expence than by land carriage, and without fatigue; for, of all other modes of travelling, this is the most pleasant and comfortable. No danger of breaking down carriages; no dusty roads in summer, nor dirty in winter. In short, their cabins below are like sitting rooms; their tables are strewed with papers, monthly publications, and books of amusement; so that no one can duly appreciate their comfort and convenience, but those that have travelled in them.

For the information of those who are unacquainted with it, it may be necessary to state, that most of the principal rivers in North America are navigated by these steam-boats:—one of them passes 2000 miles, on the great river Mississippi, in 21 days, at the rate of five miles an hour, against the descending current, which is perpetually running [illegible] This steam-boat is 126 feet in length, and carries 460 tons, at a very shallow draft of water, only 2 feet 6 inches, and carries, from New Orleans, whole ships' cargoes into the interior of the country, as well as passengers.

The city of New York alone possesses seven steam-boats, for commerce and passengers; to name only one or two of them, that from thence to Albany, on the north river, passes 130 miles, then (after about 45 miles of land carriage) to Lake Champplain, you may enter another steam-boat, that will take you about 200 miles, to near Montreal, between which place and Quebec, a British steam-boat, 140 feet in length, is constantly passing, and usually goes down in 28 hours, but sometimes in only 24, although the distance is 180 miles; and, in returning, she is seldom more than 12 or 15 hours additional time, although the stream is almost constantly running against her, with great velocity, so peculiar to the river St. Lawrence, in North America. This boat, in the last year, was found of the greatest service to the British government, in carrying troops and stores, with greater ease and dispatch than possibly can be effected by land. And it is here certainly worthy of remark, that in the late expedition of Admiral Sir John Borlas Warren, up the Potomac river, chasing the enemy, they, keeping their ships at a prudent distance from ours, sent one of their steam-boats, directly against the wind, so as to be just without gun shot, and reconnoitred our fleet. This fact is mentioned, because it is presumed that it is the first instance where they have been applied to such purposes.

The steam-boats used at present in our own island, are a sufficient demonstration of their utility: it will only be necessary to mention those working on the river Braydon, between Yarmouth and Norwich; and on the river Clyde, between Glasgow and Greenock, which boats, on this latter station, often beat the mail between the two places, and are always certain to time, let the wind or tide be what way it may.

It would occupy too considerable a space in your Magazine, to enter into the merits of those steam-boats, now building and preparing in the rivers Tyne, Thames, and Medway; particularly those with patent, simplified apparatus, for the use of rivers, to pass coastwise, and for short runs of passages over to the Continent; but it is necessary to state, from most mature and deliberate experiments, that some of these steam-boats, or packets, with patent apparatus, are so constructed, that they can carry

sail,

sail, and perform all the manœuvres of other vessels at sea, when the wind is in their favour, and when against them, by furling all their sails, pass right in the wind's eye with velocity; thus continuing their passages in a straight line, while other vessels are obliged to tack, to and fro, and make but little progress to their desired point; and these possess the best accommodation for passengers, and are always certain to beat other vessels only under canvas, because they can use both their sails and machinery at one time, giving them additional velocity through the water; which, to a reflective mind, must evince their great utility; because, except in storms and gales of wind, they can always pursue their passages straight forward, rendering them shorter and more certain than the present system, which is of the first importance to commercial countries.

I cannot help stating what once occurred to me, in my return from the Continent of America, in a swift-sailing packet; we made the entrance of the British channel in twenty-one days; but, detained by light, contrary winds, we were nearly as long in gaining a port. Here a few hours scientific application of steam would have given the much-desired port of safety, and have saved the expence of near three weeks wear and tear to the labouring vessel. Intelligent minds and lovers of their country's improvements will say, Then, surely, all our packets ought to possess patent steam apparatus, that, in times like these, they might use them, as well as add to the speed of their sailing, when applied, making their passage by sea more certain, and of less duration; thereby rendering the intercourse between our own island and other countries more easy, frequent, and inviting.

I have much pleasure in seeing, what I more than two years since wrote and published, on the adoption on the rivers in this country of packet-boats, is now beginning to be realized on many of them.

Batson's, Cornhill, Feb. 28.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE diffusion of rational information among all ranks of men, even the lowest, is one of the grand characteristics of the present age, and will doubtless be followed by important consequences in the future history of mankind. We have now reason to indulge the hope, that the period is fast approaching when the ignorance and superstition of former ages shall be dispelled, and the gates of the temple of science be thrown open to all; when the great mass of mankind shall no longer gaze on the sublime phenomena of nature with timid and superstitious emotions, but shall investigate their causes and contemplate their effects with the calm dignity of the philosophic sage; when they shall no longer consider the world as extending little farther than the range of their visible horizon, but shall extend their views to distant nations, and continents, and even to distant worlds; contemplating this earthly ball, as only an inconsiderable part of the fabric of the universe, where worlds unnumbered are dispersed throughout the immensity of space;—when, in fine, they shall apply their knowledge of the laws and operations of nature, to the improvement of the liberal and mechanical arts, to the promotion of agriculture and manufactures, to a greater extent than has hitherto been attempted; and to the general amelioration of human life and society. In one word, when they shall conduct themselves in all the offices and relations of life as rational thinking beings.

Notwithstanding the numerous associations for the diffusion of general knowledge, peculiar to our age and country, it has always appeared to me matter of regret, that scientific and literary societies have been chiefly confined to the capitals, and a very few of the principal towns of the British empire. Though most of the societies to which I allude are highly respectable, and have long enlightened the world with their researches and discoveries, yet their influence has, hitherto, been too much confined to the higher circles of society, to the learned professions, and to those individuals who have acquired a certain degree of literary fame. The persons admissible as members into such societies, are circumscribed within a very narrow circle; the ingenious tradesman and mechanic, however desirous they may be of prosecuting scientific pursuits, and however well qualified they may sometimes be for adding to the store of useful knowledge, are seldom admitted into such associations. And, if report be true, several of the oldest and most respectable societies have, of late years, paid more respect to the rank of the persons proposed as members, than to their scientific acquirements. It is therefore an object much to be desired, that literary and philosophical societies be formed

formed on a more extensive scale, and on liberal and enlightened principles, which shall have for their object, not only the discovery of new facts and principles, in arts and sciences, but also the more extensive diffusion of those discoveries which have already been made; and to which ingenious persons in the middling and lower ranks of life may be admitted; where the only qualifications for admission shall be a certain portion of intellectual capacity and acquirements, and an ardent desire after knowledge. Till this object be in some measure accomplished,—till societies for the promotion of science become far more numerous than they are at present, and persons of every rank have access to mingle in such associations, we can scarcely expect that knowledge will be generally diffused among the great body of mankind.

In order to the extensive establishment of such societies, little more is requisite than that the attention of men of learning and intelligence be directed to this object, and a conviction of its utility be produced in their minds. As in most towns and populous villages there are generally some persons of respectability devoted to the interests of science, their recommendations and exertions might have great influence in leading to the formation of such institutions; and although, at first, the number attending such meetings would be small, and their operations feeble, yet in the course of time, when their objects and advantages became generally known, they would soon encrease in respectability and in number. It is well known, that most of the scientific associations which now exist, arose from small beginnings, to that elevated rank which they now hold in the learned world. Even the Royal Society of London, which has contributed so much to enlarge the boundaries of science, at first consisted of only a few individuals who met in a private lodging, and were for some time known by the appellation of, "*The Invisible or Philosophical College;*" yet its fame has now extended to almost every quarter of the civilized world. Nor need there be any fear of a competent number of persons being found in every considerable town and village, to compose such societies; as there are, in the present day, numbers in the middle, and even in the lower ranks of the community, who privately prosecute literary and scientific objects unknown to the bulk of mankind around them, and who only require the existence of such institutions as a stimulus to their further progress and exertions. Much might, perhaps, also be done in accomplishing the object now proposed by enlightened clergymen, and the members of those respectable societies which have already been formed, by their patronising such establishments, presiding at their organization, suggesting regulations to direct their procedure, and by occasionally honouring them with their presence. Nor would it be unworthy the attention of government to patronise such societies, and even to advance a small sum towards their establishment; for an enlightened population is certainly the most solid basis of a good government, and the greatest security for its permanence. Though an enlightened people will never be slaves, nor tamely submit to tyrannical measures, they will always form the strongest bulwark around a wise and upright administration. In the event of a general peace, which we now anxiously expect, it would be a happy consummation of those political contests which have so long desolated the surrounding nations, were the rulers of Europe to turn their attention from the pursuits of war, to the extensive establishment of those institutions which have for their object the enlightening of the minds, and the melioration of the morals and the domestic comforts of mankind. It might, in some measure, compensate for the numerous train of evils which has flowed from the protracted system of warfare in which they have been engaged, and be the happy mean of ushering in that period foretold in ancient prophecy, when "the nations shall beat their swords into plough-shares, and their spears into pruning hooks, and learn the art of war no more."

The following, among other advantages, would, in all probability, arise from the extensive establishment of such societies as now suggested. 1. They would serve to unite and concentrate the scattered rays of genius, which might otherwise be dissipated, and enable them to act with combined vigour and energy in the discovery and the propagation of useful knowledge. 2. They would tend to the rapid promotion of general science. For if the labours of those societies which already exist, have produced a powerful effect on the progress of science, much more might be expected were their number encreased to sixty or an hundred fold. As science is chiefly founded on facts, in proportion to the number of persons engaged in the observation of them

them, with a view to establish scientific principles, in a similar proportion might we expect that the number of such facts would be encreased, from which new and important conclusions might be deduced. Nor ought it to be objected, that little could be expected from the observations of persons in the lower ranks of life, who are chiefly engaged in manual labour; as they have frequently opportunities of making observations on certain natural phenomena and processes of art, which often escape the notice of observers of a superior rank; and I am fully convinced, that many useful observations of this kind have been lost to the scientific world, for want of being communicated and recorded. 3. They would tend to produce an extensive diffusion of rational information among the general mass of society, particularly among those in the inferior walks of life. By the discussion of interesting questions, and the occasional delivery of popular lectures in those societies, to which the public at large might be occasionally admitted, much useful information might be disseminated among the general body of the community. By this means, those narrow conceptions, those superstitious notions and vain fears, which so generally prevail among the lower classes, might be gradually removed; and a variety of useful hints and rational views suggested, which would tend to elevate and ennoble the mind, and promote domestic convenience and comfort. Hence would naturally follow, 4. That a taste for intellectual pleasures, and much rational enjoyment would be produced, in which those hours generally spent in listlessness, in foolish amusements, and in the pursuits of dissipation, might be profitably employed; and consequently the sum of general happiness would be greatly augmented. In fine, they could not fail, if properly conducted, to produce a benign influence on the state of morals and of general society. When the inhabitants of a country are taught to employ their rational powers on objects worthy of their pursuit; when, by this means, ignorance retires, erroneous opinions vanish, and the rays of truth irradiate the mind, the most important results may be expected to take place. As vice is the natural offspring of ignorance, so true virtue can only flow from elevated and enlightened principles; and where such principles exist, their operation, in a greater or less degree, will always appear. The habits of order, punctuality, and politeness, which would prevail in such associations, would naturally be carried into the other relations and departments of life, and produce their corresponding effects. The frequent intercourse of men of different parties and professions, associated for the purpose of promoting one common object, would gradually vanquish those mutual prejudices and jealousies which too frequently exist, even in cultivated minds; and a liberal, a candid, and humane spirit, would be cherished and promoted. Society would thus acquire a new polish, and wear a different aspect from what it now exhibits in the inferior ranks of life; more especially, if the means above suggested be combined with the operation of Christian principles.

Though the beneficial effects now stated, could not be expected to take place all of a sudden on the accomplishment of the object now proposed, yet in the course of time they would undoubtedly be realised to a certain extent, and would form a new æra in the progress of knowledge and of civilization.—Should the above general thoughts be acceptable, some more specific details in reference to such societies as above suggested, shall afterwards be communicated.

Methven, Perthshire,
March 4, 1814. T. Dick.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent Mr. Mars wishes to be informed the reason why our almanack-writers continue to make use of the apparent time for the sun's rising and setting, instead of the true time, or that shown by a well-regulated clock or watch. He very justly censures this practice, and clearly points out the impropriety of continuing it in our common almanacks. Although, as Mr. Marsh well observes, most of these annual publications contain tables of the equation of time, yet very few readers know any thing of the proper application of them; and if they did, I see no reason why the public should have the trouble of correcting the calculations of astronomers, when it could be more easily done by the compilers.

Considering into whose hands such publications fall, they ought to be written in the plainest manner, and all the calculations should be adapted to the measure of time in common use. But the sale of most, if not all the almanacks being monopolized by the Stationers' Company, who, he supposed, are chiefly guided by pecuniary views; and the person

son whom they employ to prepare the astronomical part, not wishing to give himself the additional trouble of applying the equation of time to the conclusions of his calculations, the wished for alteration cannot be expected.

In ascertaining the sun's rising and setting, the calculator enters the table of semi-diurnal arcs with the latitude of the place, and sun's declination, by which he finds at one view the apparent time of its setting, which being subtracted from 12, leaves the apparent time of rising, without any further application; but were he to reduce them to true time, his labour would be considerably increased without receiving any recompence for his additional trouble.

I should think not only the sun's rising and setting, but every other article in our common almanacks, relative to time, should be given in *true time*. And I would also recommend the discarding of the moon's signs, and substituting in their places the true or clock time, of the sun's passing the meridian.

In my letter on the solar eclipse of 1820, in your Magazine for January 1813, page 4, there is an oversight in the latitude and longitude of the place where the sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian. Instead of the numbers there printed, read central latitude 75°, 33′, 25″, 8 N. or apparent spheroidical latitude 75, 38, 57, 5 N. and longitude 17°, 2′, 0″ W. The error in the latitude arose from an inaccuracy in the concluding part of the calculation, and that in the longitude in the copying.

As Jupiter is now, and will be for a considerable time, a striking object in the Heavens, I could wish those of your correspondents who are in possession of good telescopes, to pay some attention in observing the transits of the satellites and their shadows over his disc, whilst near the opposition, as some striking appearances may probably be discovered on this planet, if attentively observed about that time.

On September 4, 1808, at about 10 p. m. on directing Dollond's two feet and a half achromatic telescope, with a power of 80 to this planet, I immediately perceived a round and well defined black spot, a little to the south of the centre of its disc. There were only three of the satellites visible at the time, the fourth to the east, and the first and second to the west of the planet. I watched the progress of this spot to the planet's south-west limb, which happened about 33m. after 11 p. m. when the satellite was leaving the disc of ♃, exactly at the point where the spot disappeared.

An astronomical friend informed me in a letter some time after, that he had remarked the like appearance a few nights before, but I do not now recollect the day, nor the position of the satellite, at the time he noticed this phenomenon.

I have frequently observed ♃ at the time the different satellites have been in inferior ☌ with him, and also when they have been in such a position as to cast their shadows upon his disc, yet I never remember to have seen the above appearance before.

Query: was this the shadow or the body of the satellite that appeared so dark and well defined? If the former, how could the spot appear larger than the satellite itself, which was the case? Nor could it be the body of the satellite, for its illuminated disc was turned towards the earth.

T. SQUIRE.

Epping, Feb. 10, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE observed with much pleasure in your most valuable Magazine of the last month, the translation of one of our most venerable historians—William of Malmsbury. I trust, Sir, the example will be followed by others, viz. Bede the Venerable, the father of our historians—the Saxon Chronicle—Ingulphus—the Decem Scriptores—Mathew Paris—Floregius. It is much to be wished, for they are seldom or ever to be seen, except in scraps of Latin, that rather insult and perplex, than edify and illustrate.

I sincerely hope that the rev. gentleman, who has been so kind to his countrymen as to open to the generality of the nation, the *early history of his country, will be most amply rewarded for his labour*; and that it may be a stimulus to some of his brother clergymen, who, instead of loitering away their time in idleness, may apply the education they have received at our universities for the benefit of their country.

It is, Sir, with great pleasure that I subscribe myself, with every sentiment of respect to the editor of the Monthly Magazine, because I feel myself, and the country at large, indebted to him for the introduction of many of its most valuable improvements, not only in architecture, but in mechanics, &c. G. SONANDER.

Newcastle upon-Tyne,
February 1, 1814.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE great difficulty which foreigners and provincials find in making a just application of our auxiliary verbs *shall* and *will*, has induced a well-meaning person to write a whole treatise of fifty pages on the subject. It contains a great variety of sentences, by way of example, collected, with laudable industry, from different authors, and will so far, no doubt, be materially useful toward the intended purpose; but I cannot yield the same suffrage to the matter accompanying the examples; for if this part of our language really cannot be taught by fewer than five and thirty rules, all chance of learning it by rule must, I think, be given up. Much accustomed as I am to the tuition of those classes of learners, not only in the pronunciation, but in the grammar and idioms of our language, I have been used to think it possible to remove the difficulty by tracing its origin; and submit the following explanation in place of the thirty-five rules alluded to.

The verb WILL is derived from the Anglo-Saxon pillan or pyllan, *velle, vouloir*; nor has it changed its original meaning, but on most occasions still signifies the exertion of the mental faculty, substantively called the *will*, as, "I *will* go," that is, I have the will to go, *je veux aller*; "thou *wilt* go, though I request thee not," *tu veux aller*; "he *will* go, though I request him not," *il veut aller*; and so in the plural number. The verb SHALL, on the other hand, is derived from the Anglo-Saxon ꞅcealan, *debere, necesse habere, devoir*; from which signification the transition to that of mere futurity is extremely easy; as in French, *je dois aller*, is often synonymous with *j'irai*, I shall go; and *shall* is therefore the *proper* sign of simple futurity.

Grammarians and lexicographers, with Dr. Johnson in the number, seem to me to have erred in attributing several significations to the latter of these auxiliaries. *Shall*, they tell us, besides being a mark of futurity, sometimes expresses a command, sometimes a threat, sometimes a promise, &c. and the author of the treatise asserts, that it is sometimes a future with power, and sometimes without. But in my opinion the import of this word is always the same. It is true its effect is different, according to the context with which it is associated; but this ought carefully to be distinguished from any supposed alteration in the meaning of the word itself; for I think I shall be able to prove that it is only by observing how, in various sentences, this sameness of import will have a different effect, that we can come at the reason of the puzzling, and apparently arbitrary, interchanges of the two words in question.

It may be useful previously to remark, that a difference of emphasis does not necessarily make a difference in the sense of either of these verbs; for whether I say, "I'll go and see him," or, "I WILL go and see him," with much stress in the last instance on *will*, I alike express an exercise of volition; and all the difference is, that in the former I express it without, and in the latter with, emphasis. So also in pronouncing the phrase, "You shall go and see him;" and, "You SHALL go and see him," with emphasis on *shall* in the latter; I express in both my determination with respect to an action to be performed by the person addressed, and the only difference is, that I express it in different degrees.

I have observed that *will* expresses an exertion of the mental faculty, and that the proper sign of simple futurity is therefore *shall*. For to speak of a thing merely as future is to speak of it as taking place in the course of natural or ordinary events, and not as the consequence of the will of an immediate agent. Hence the phrase, *I shall go*, is a simple future; for the speaker, by avoiding *will* and using *shall*, neglects to signify that his own will is concerned, and no other party is mentioned, or necessarily understood, to whom the will can be referred. But (let it be well remarked,) if another party be introduced or understood, and the speaker neglect to signify that his own will is concerned, we shall be ready to attribute what is to happen to the will of that other party; and this is the reason that the phrase, *he says that I shall go*, is very readily, though not necessarily, interpreted, *it is his will that I shall go*. Thus does the word *shall*, without any change in its own signification, produce a different effect, according to the nature of the sentence in which it occurs; for if the context be such that we cannot attribute that will to another which is neglected to be signified of the person of the verb, then is the idea of simple futurity conveyed; but if we can and do attribute that will to another, then the sense is no longer a simple future. This the author of the treatise imperfectly explains by saying, as already remarked, that *shall* is sometimes a future without power, and sometimes with it. Let the reasoning here offered be tried on two of his own examples: "It is proposed that we *shall*

 be

be repaid:" "It is reported that we *shall* be repaid:" the introductory phrase in the former of these sentences alludes to the persons by whose *will* we shall be repaid, but the introductory phrase in the latter alludes only to persons in general, and this sufficiently explains why the latter alone conveys simple futurity, without supposing any change in the import of the word *shall*.

But while I assert there is never any change in the meaning of this word, I do not say the same of the other auxiliary: I allow, on the contrary, that the verb *will* frequently drops its proper sense, and stands in lieu of *shall*, as the sign of simple event. The reason of this I am enabled to shew from what has been already advanced. For compare the following sentences with some lately given:—You say that you *shall* go: he affirms that he *shall* go: they deny that they *shall* go:—here it is evident that throughout each sentence only one party is alluded to, and therefore, in using *shall*, nothing more than simple futurity is conveyed. But change the sentences thus: I say that you *shall* go; you affirm that he *shall* go; he declares that they *shall* go;—here, as the party speaking, affirming, or declaring, and the person of the verb, are no longer the same, so the negative import of *shall* causes *that* to be attributed to the other party, which it seems to deny of its immediate subject; and the sentences may be interpreted,—It is my *will* that you shall go; you affirm it is your *will* that he, &c. Now the second and third persons of a tense always originate from a party distinct from the person of the verb, (except, as in the examples preceding the last, where an express quotation testifies the contrary,) and therefore in the declarative form of these persons the *will*, if neglected to be signified of the person of the verb, is alwaps liable to be attributed, if to no one else, at least to the speaker. Any correct English ear will feel the truth of this remark by attending to the import of the following phrases:—*Thou shalt go, he shall go; you shall go, they shall go.* It is in order to avoid this interpretation that *will* has been employed to denote simple futurity in these cases; the ambiguity which might arise from thus creating a double meaning to this word, being found of less consequence than the ambiguity that would have attended the use of the other. The declarative form of our English simple future tense is therefore as follows: 1st person, I shall know. 2d, thou wilt know. 3d, he will know. 1st plural, we shall know. 2d, you will know. 3d, they will know.

This use of *will* in the second or third person is always to be adopted, where different parties are expressly specified, even though the reason observable in most instances does not happen to obtain. We say for example, "I think that he *will* know;" "he imagines that you *will* know:" though if *shall* had been used we could hardly, from the sense of the introductory phrases, have interpreted wrongly. For on this, as on other occasions, a rule or general custom, founded on a reason drawn from the greater number of instances, will equally affect other instances where the grammatical construction is similar, though the reason be not equally strong. But there are certain forms of sentences expressly contrived to convey a contingent future sense; such, for instance, as are introduced by the words, *if, unless, till, except, when, whoever, whichever*; in which, as there is no danger of imputing the *will* to an extrinsic party, the auxiliary *shall* retains its office. It may be observed too, that in sentences of this kind the idea of futurity is, according to our English idiom, more familiarly, if not better, expressed by the present tense. Examples: "If he (*shall*) come:" "unless you (*shall*) be there:" "till they (*shall*) repent:" "when he *shall* know, or knows;" "whoever *shall* speak, or speaks, first;" "let him that *shall* come, or comes, first, be received best." We also employ *shall* in the interrogative form of the second person, as, "*Shall* you know to-morrow?" because the party questioned, and the person of the verb, are one and the same. But this reason does not hold in the third person, and therefore the same sign must be used as in the declarative form: "*Will* he know to-morrow?"

I am aware that many instances may be found in poetical and ancient prose composition, where *shall*, without any of the reasons alledged, is retained in the second and third persons; but as such use of *shall* would be improper in the prose composition of the present day, I think it needless to give examples; or if I did so it would only be to prove my assertion, that *shall*, and not *will*, is naturally the proper mark of simple futurity.

The author of the treatise justly remarks, that in some cases it is indifferent to use either *shall* or *will*. For to speak of an event simply as future very often regards only the mode of expression, and it may be evident that an act of volition does take place, although the speaker does

does not choose to signify it. *I shall go and see him*, and *I'll go and see him*, may therefore be equivalent.

Towards the end of the treatise he gives an instance from Blair,—"What part *will* you then wish to have acted?" And a similar one from Junius, of a wrong application of *will*. What has been said will shew *why* it is wrong; for as simple futurity is intended to be signified, and there is no party expressed or implied to whom the will can be referred, *shall* ought to have been used.

As the rules on this subject, in every grammatical treatise that I have seen, are calculated to revolt learners, by appearing so arbitrary and contradictory, I hope this attempt to furnish reasons for them will not be unacceptable.

B. H. SMART.

41, *Lamb's Conduit-street, March 8th.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN compliance with the request of your Birmingham correspondent, I herewith send you a list of books suitable for the servants' hall; I am glad that he has made such a request, for it shews the anxiety he has for the welfare of his domestics, and I doubt not but he will find religious characters to be the best servants. May your numerous readers put his benevolent design into practice, and promote piety in their families! If any of the servants cannot read, it would be necessary for one occasionally to read aloud for the instruction of the whole, and particularly on Sunday evenings, taking care to select those parts of Scripture which they have that day heard read, or preached from; by this means their attention will be excited to the duties of the day, and prevent the sabbath evening from being closed with unprofitable conversation.

By giving this a place in your valuable Magazine you will oblige both your correspondent and your humble servant.

The Bible and Prayer Book.
New Manual of Devotion.
Wilson on the Sacrament.
Law's Serious Call to a Holy Life.
Trimmer's Help to the Study of the Scriptures.
Cheap Repository Tracts, 3 vols.
Clapham's Sermons, 2 vols.
Trimmer's Family Sermons.
Watts on the Improvement of the Mind.
Henry on the Pleasantness of Religion.
Porteus's Summary of the Evidences of Christianity.
Cunningham's World without Soul.
The Dairy Man's Daughter.
Hervey's Meditations.
Barrow's Sermons.
The Whole Duty of Prayer.
Nelson on the Festivals.
Pious Country Parishioner.
Crossman's Introduction to the Christian Religion.
Barrow's Young Christian's Library.
Cooper's Practical and Familiar Sermons.
Sermons on the Duties and Doctrines of Christianity.
Gisborne's Sermons on Morality.

To the above might be added for an hospital library,

Orton's Discourses to the Aged.
Brewster's Meditations for the Aged.
Grosvenor's Mourner.
Stonehouse's Sick Man's Friend.
Mason's Select Remains.
Beveridge's Private Thoughts.
Baxter's Saints' Everlasting Rest.

Blackburn, Feb. 14, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CONFORMABLY to the ancient usage of the Catholic church of Ireland, in the event of a vacancy on the episcopal bench, three names were transmitted by the surviving bishops to the see of Rome, from which one was invariably selected as successor to the deceased prelate; but the nominators being confessedly loyal, the nominees would doubtless be loyal also, and under such circumstances what could the power of the Pope avail, supposing him to act under a foreign and hostile controul? Or how can "the tranquillity of the country," be endangered? If disloyal names have never in times past been transmitted to Rome, if the see of Rome has never in the most critical junctures attempted to impose disloyal prelates on the Irish Catholic church, why should a species of security now be demanded thus novel and invidious? Why erect on the altar of friendship this standard of contention? Has the loyalty of the Irish Catholic prelacy remained unimpeached during the long reign of intolerance, bigotry, and oppression; and does the danger of disloyalty commence with that of equity and beneficence? Can there exist a more chimerical apprehension? Why then conjure up in obscure vision this phantom of terror?

It has been assumed, that the consciences of the Catholics cannot be violated by the Veto, for that the schismatical sovereign of Russia, and the heretical monarch of Prussia, have always been consulted in the choice of Catholic prelates, in their respective dominions; and

and that the King of England himself enjoys the same privilege in Canada. But what wise statesman will regulate his conduct by such remote analogies? Are not the Catholics of Ireland as competent judges of their own religious principles, and of the obligations resulting from them, as those of any other nation? Even admitting the Catholics of Russia, Prussia, or Canada, to have adopted, from the hard necessity of the case, an humiliating expedient adverse to, or at best difficult to reconcile to the genuine constitutions of the Roman church, is it reasonable to expect, is it politic to require, the Catholics of Ireland, who compose a vast majority of the population, to acquiesce in the same indignity; and now for the first time in the lapse of ages, to incorporate it into their religious system? Can they, ought they, to submit to this degradation?

If, however, we advert to facts, we shall find that in the several cases of Russia, Prussia, and Canada, no such authority as that of the Veto is assumed; and whatever interference of a spiritual nature may appear to take place on the part of the temporal power, is regarded by the Catholic church as of no intrinsic validity; but from motives of political urgency, the see of Rome invariably confirms the previous arrangements. The regular faculties and instruments of institution, connected with the discipline of the Roman church, were obtained from Rome by authorized agents resident in Italy, on the part of the governments of Russia and Prussia. And in respect to Canada, a recently conquered province, though the nomination of the bishop of Quebec, and his co-adjutor, is doubtless to every political purpose vested in the crown, the measures consequent on such nomination have, by the liberal policy of the English government, been referred to the papal see, which thus yielding the substance, retains the shadow of its ancient prerogatives.*

Some respectable persons have proposed the domestic appointment of the Irish Catholic prelates, without any intervention either of the papal or regal power, as a *succedaneum* for the Veto. But this is only adding perplexity to perplexity. The principles of the Roman Catholic religion require in some mode the intervention of the papal, as positively as they prohibit that of the regal, authority. But this intervention, in relation to Ireland, has long been merely formal. The appointing to the vacant sees, is virtually in the hands of the prelacy. And should any attempt be made to convert the sanction of the Holy See to a political purpose, the long tried loyalty of the Irish Catholic hierarchy might surely be relied upon, in such possible emergency, to suggest the remedy; and only in case of negligence, far too improbable as well as culpable to be presupposed, could the interference of government become expedient or necessary. The Catholic Prelates of Ireland, for the purpose of obviating this crude and impracticable project, came to a solemn resolution, February 26, 1810, that the idea of making the elections of bishops entirely national, by confining the said elections to chapters alone, or to chapters and metropolitans, is not within their competence; and though it had been free of the guilt of schism, would, in the present circumstances of the Irish Catholics, subject the Catholic religion to the most serious disadvantages.

No friend of the Catholic cause can, without regret, differ from such illustrious advocates of it as Lord Grenville, Mr. Grattan, and Mr. Ponsonby. It is consoling, however, to reflect, that in the celebrated speech of Mr. Fox, in the session of 1805, when the Catholic petition first came under parliamentary discussion, there is not the least trace of his deeming any such condition as that of the Veto, desirable or proper; and much less of his conceiving that cobweb security to be an indispensable requisite of Catholic emancipation. On the contrary, he treated the influence of the Pope as an instrument in the hands of our then potent enemy, with marked contempt. "All danger from the Pretender," said that great statesman, "having vanished, another phantom has been conjured up, and we are threatened with the influence of the Pope. We are told, that the ruler of France has the Pope at his devotion, the Pope governs the Catholic priests, and the priests the people. But if you grant the Catholic claims, if you admit them to an equal participation of the privileges of the constitution, how is the influence of the Pope to be exerted? Is it possible for the most credulous person in this case to believe, that the Pope would be able, if contrary to all probability willing, to make proselytes to Bonaparte? Upon what principle or theory is it maintained, that men may not act together in their civil

* Vide the excellent speech of Sir J. C. Hippisley, May 18, 1810.

civil or political capacities, who entertain differences in their religious creeds? The practice of almost all nations proves the contrary. Let us not deceive ourselves: it is not possible that permanent advantage can arise from any measure, except that which shall restore the Catholics to the full enjoyment of equal rights with their fellow citizens."

It is a strange mistake to suppose, that the Catholics of Ireland suffer under no grievances of magnitude sufficient to justify their reiterated complaints. The dreadful system of oppression and persecution, unhappily established in that country on the basis of a revolution, justly stiled "glorious" in England, has indeed been shaken to its centre. But the slightest fragment of that atrocious code, must be regarded as a badge of hostile distinction; and when continued in defiance of earnest and solemn petitions, will suffice to make political antipathy and religious enthusiasm eternal.

Laws of a severe nature still exist against converts to the Roman Catholic religion. The Catholics cannot sit in parliament, they cannot hold any office, that of justice of the peace excepted, under the crown. They can hold no rank in the army above that of colonel, or in the navy above that of captain. Some prospective regulations also are obviously necessary to relieve the mass of the Catholic population in the matter of tythes. In many districts of Ireland there are scarcely any protestants, and no service whatever is performed in the parochial churches, which exhibit the chilling aspect of decay and desolation; and throughout whose melancholy aisles no sound is heard but "the voice of time-disparting towers." The protestant incumbents reside at a distance, and if they ever appear it is only to demand their dues for the non-performance of their duties.

Nor does this statement involve any personal reflection. It is the *system* which requires a change: and the protestant clergy are doubtless, as a question of property, entitled to a full indemnification for any loss eventually incurred by the requisite modifications. Indeed in no case ought unoffending individuals to be made the victims of reform. But the system abstractedly considered is indefensible—it is monstrous. For, as it has been recently and pointedly asked, "what more glaring absurdity is it possible for the mind of man to conceive than that of a clergy without laity, pastors without flocks, teachers without hearers, and churches without congregations?"

Much during the present eventful reign has been done, but much still remains to be done, in order to conciliate the affection and deserve the gratitude of Catholic Ireland. Certain it is that the *public mind*, in this too long oppressed country, exhibits that scorn of meanness, that high sense of honour, that ardent enthusiasm, which constitute the primordial elements of national excellence; though from circumstances uniformly unpropitious, it has not been refined by civilization, nor illuminated by knowledge. No, it has been hardened by calamity, it has been made stern and sullen, and disdainful, from the consciousness of habitual and undeserved injury. Why then should we wonder if it occasionally breaks out into acts of ferocity, or that passion is at times inflamed into madness!

[The conclusion of this interesting communication shall be given in our next Number.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE introductory paragraph of the letter of your correspondent, Mr. C. A. Busby, at page 24, of your last number, seems not unlikely to mislead some of your readers into the belief, that he stands alone as an architect, or the practice is new with such, of preparing models of houses and offices, &c. that they are consulted on the erection of, since this is by no means the case. In the office of my brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Cundy, of Pimlico, I have on several occasions seen the models of large houses that he had designed, and was about to build for different persons; some of them, I remember, were so contrived, that by taking off the roof and each floor in succession, or at any particular floor, the form, conveniences, and even some idea of the proposed ornaments of each room, or suite of such, might be obtained, as well as of the combined effect of the whole. I have also heard of the same being practised by other architects. In a window in Bond-street, there has long been a public display of such models, I believe by an architect. I am far from wishing to insinuate, (as I do not know it) that Mr. Busby may not have contrived or executed something different from, or even superior to what I have mentioned, but merely wish to guard against the impression of the practice being exclusively his.

J. FAREY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"TO spell is to make use of proper letters to form words; to divide words

words into syllables, and to give the letters in each syllable their proper sound all together."—*Introduction to Mrs. Trimmer's Charity-school Spelling Book, Part II.: London, stereotyped and printed by D. Cock and Co. 75, Dean Street, Soho.*

It has been observed, I think with much truth, that in no respect does the present age differ more from any preceding one than in that of the improved modes of elementary instruction; but there are still a great many weeds remaining in our fields, and it behoves those who have the welfare of the rising generation at heart to pull up what they may find as they pass along. I have been led to this remark from looking cursorily over the book the title of which I have quoted above. Upon a very small degree of attention to the manner in which words are uttered, it will be found *that there is a simple and natural way of dividing syllables by the organs of speech, which it ought to be the object, as much as possible, of those who attempt to commit those divisions to paper, to follow: and the nearer these divisions approach to that of speech the more easy must it be for the pupil to apprehend the actual sounds of the words.* I shall not now enquire whether the definition of spelling above-quoted might not be improved, but shall merely request the reader to attend to a few words divided into syllables from Mrs. Trimmer's book.

Words of Two Syllables.	Words of Three Syllables.	Words of Four Syllables.
Bi-shop	A-bo-lish	A-bi-li-ty
Bo-dy	A-go-ny	A-bo-mi-nate
Bro-ther	Co-ver-ing	Ac-ti-vi-ty
Bu-shel	E-di-fy	Af-fi-ni-ty
Ca-mel	E-le-ment	As-tro-no-my
Che-rish	I-mi-tate	Ce-re-mo-ny

Now I would ask, Is this nature; or rather, is it not any thing but nature, and calculated to puzzle the learner, as well as defying both sound and common sense? I am aware that many compilers of spelling-books have divided words into syllables exactly in the same way as Mrs. Trimmer, but I would ask again, Is this nature; and are we therefore never to emancipate ourselves from leading-strings? I trust we are. I trust that the spirit of improvement now abroad will be infused into every branch of our domestic economy; that every intellectual process will be simplified; and that the literary, and consequently the moral, improvement of the lower orders will enable every Englishman to exult in the true glory of his country.

I think it will be found, upon an attentive observation of the manner in which the following words are sounded by tolerably correct speakers, that the following is the way in which they ought to be divided:—

Words of Two Syllables.	Words of Three Syllables.	Words of Four Syllables.
Bĭsh′-op	A-bŏl′-ish	A-bĭl′-i-ty
Bŏd′-y	Ăg′-o-ny	A-bŏm′-i-nate
Brŏth′-er	Cŏv′-er-ing	Ac-tĭv′-i-ty
Bŭsh′-el	Ĕd′-i-fy	Af-fĭn′-i-ty
Căm′-el	Ĕl′-e-ment	A-strŏn′-o-my
Chĕr′-ish	Ĭm′-i-tate	Cĕr′-e-mo-ny

Again: Mrs. Trimmer has not even attended to her own method in some instances; for the words *Em-i-nent*, *En-e-my*, *Rich-es*, and *sin-ew*, she has divided as I have here written them; a proof how little attention has been paid to any rule: but perhaps some compositor forgot his manuscript before him, and in the simplicity of his understanding set up the letters *right*. I have marked both the *accent* and the quantity in the above division of syllables, but the *quantity* would be unnecessary in a charity-school spelling book; the *accent* is, I think, indispensable. In regard to the placing of the accent, I am afraid the authority of Johnson has done much mischief. In his dictionary he uniformly places it over the *vowel*, whether it be upon the vowel or the *consonant*, or, in other words, whether the syllable be long or short, than which can any thing be more injudicious, or tend more directly to mislead? Thus the accent is placed in his dictionary in the same situation over the *a* in Va′cate and in Eva′cuate, when it is evident that *a* in Văcate is *long*, and in Evăcuate *short*: and so in an infinity of other words. Now although, to the adept in philological criticism, these things are of very small moment, yet to learners they are unquestionably of primary importance, and sometimes occasion a great waste of time; and therefore it is to be hoped that the improved dictionary of Johnson will not only be corrected in these particulars, but will also combine the essentials of every other dictionary now extant; including of course the mode of conveying the pronunciation of each word as attempted by Sheridan, Walker, and other lexicographers, without which it can hardly be said that a complete dictionary of our language is to be had, which at present is a great desideratum.

To return to Mrs. Trimmer's spelling-book, which we are told is *stereotyped*, I observe no less than five orthographical errors in the spelling lessons, viz. *defering* for deferring; *horibly* for horribly; *magesty* for majesty; *shortned* for shortened;

ed; and *bannishing* for banishing. How many more might be found through the whole book I am not prepared to say, as my attention has been principally directed, to the list of words divided into syllables. My reasons for commenting upon the errors in this book arise, not because many other of our elementary books do not abound with them, but because it is a book now, I believe, universally put into the hands of children in all our *national schools* supported by the established clergy; and, therefore, it is of the utmost consequence, that such a book should be correct, as the circulation of it among the lower orders must be very great. Would it not be worthy the attention of those whom it may concern, the clergy in particular, to select a committee from their body to superintend the compilation of books of elementary instruction, and to take care that they are properly and correctly printed? I am persuaded, if Mrs. Trimmer's Spelling Book were thoroughly examined, it would not be found, by any means, the best, even of our present school-books, to be put into the hands of those for whom it is designed. But a much better than any yet extant, might easily be compiled by a person of moderate capacity.

The best Spelling Book which I have seen is Mavor's, as revised in the late editions. J. JENNINGS.

Huntspill, Feb. 20, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING omitted last year to give you a summary of the meteorological observations for the year 1812, I shall now set down, in a tabular form, the leading facts as they refer to 1812 and 13, after which I shall collect the averages for 12 years, during which the journal has been kept with as much accuracy as possible, within a short distance of the metropolis. The observer trusts that the facts and observations thus recorded may serve as data for more extended tables, which may hereafter be given to the public, by some person qualified to reduce meteorology to a system founded on scientific principles.

	Average height of the thermometer.		Average height of the barometer.		Quantity of rain in depth, in inches.	
	1812.	1813.	1812.	1813.	1812.	1813.
January	33.660	34.000	29.52	29.633	1.475	} 3.287
February	41.980	39.333	29.35	29.580	5.600	
March	33.790	42.000	29.36	29.820	2.941	1.038
April	42.661	48.200	29.55	29.700	} 4.671	1.557
May	52.316	52.116	29.64	29.400		4.325
June	59.358	58.400	29.55	29.670	2.249	1.550
July	59.666	61.233	29.68	29.516	} 3.287	3.987
August	59.000	59.260	29.59	29.680		
September	57.480	55.220	29.73	29.677	} 6,536	3.750
October	52.616	49.666	29.24	29.666		5.190
November	40.500	39.970	29.40	29.400	3.000	} 3.000
December	35.710	37.500	29.53	29.480	0.519	
Mean height of the Thermometer and Barometer for the Years 1812 and 1813.	48.811	48.074	29.5 nearly	29.601	Quantity of rain in inches for 1812 and 1813. 1812. 30.278	1813. 27.684

It will be seen from the above table that the average temperatures for the whole years, 1812 and 1813, are nearly the same, the difference being a little less than ¾ of a degree; but the variations in the different months are in some cases very considerable. The mean height of the barometer for 1812 was 29.5, and the quantity of rain fallen was equal to 30.278 inches; in 1813 the barometer was 29.601, and the quantity of rain was less by nearly 3 inches, being only 27.684 inches in depth.

State of the Winds.	No. of Days, 1812.	No. of Days, 1813.
North	13	13
South	5	8
East	57	63
West	110	96
N.E.	52	44
N.W.	48	58
S.E.	44	39
S.W.	37	44
	366	365

State of the Atmosphere.	1812. No. of Days.	1813. No. of Days.
Brilliant	118	125
Rain	134	128
Fair	61	66
Cloudy	35	31
Snow and hail	18	15
	366	365

Tables of the Average Heights of the Barometer and Thermometer: of the Average Quantity of Rain for each Year: of the State of the Wind and of the Atmosphere, from 1802 to 1813, both inclusive.

	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	Average for 12 years.
Mean height of the barometer	29.707	29.778	29.873	29.864	29.815	29.740	29.724	29.522	29.540	29.520	29.500	29.60	29.68
Mean height of the thermometr	50.381	50.309	50.650	48.00	50.170	51.583	50.619	49.259	51.920	49.172	48.81	48.07	49.91
Quantity of rain fallen	23.348	26.395	34.000	25.000	42.000	26.000	30.550	47.875	34.140	34.400	30.270	27.680	31.8
State of the Winds.	No. of Days.												Average number of days in each year.
North .	32	25	25	20	16	26	38	20	20	18	13	13	23
South .	17	11	11	28	19	9	19	19	6	11	5	8	15
East . .	40	9	9	48	27	32	54	47	29	32	57	63	37
West . .	98	41	41	59	84	72	52	64	74	96	110	96	74
N.E. . .	44	96	96	61	48	29	44	40	49	38	52	44	53
N.W. .	42	33	33	39	76	62	65	64	88	65	48	58	58
S.E. . .	12	16	16	31	26	49	37	50	61	57	44	39	36
S.W. . .	80	134	135	79	69	76	57	60	38	48	37	44	69
	365	365	366	365	365	365	366	365	365	365	365	365	365
State of the Atmosphere.	No. of Days.												
Brilliant .	145	155	144	136	142	140	162	128	148	148	118	125	141
Rainy . .	102	98	103	109	119	76	119	142	142	130	134	128	118
Fair . . .	67	60	51	56	42	74	39	46	50	47	61	66	54
Cloudy . .	36	36	51	46	45	56	28	31	18	30	35	31	37
Snow or hail	15	16	17	18	17	19	18	18	7	10	18	15	15
	365	365	366	365	365	365	366	365	365	365	366	365	365

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The preceding table will scarcely need an explanation: the reader will observe that for 12 years the average height of the barometer is equal to 29.68 inches; of the thermometer 49°.91, or very nearly 50°; that the average quantity of rain is equal to 31.8 inches in depth. It should be observed, the observations of the first seven years were made at Camden Town, and of the remaining five on the south side of Highgate Hill. Between these two series a remarkable difference will be found in the heights of the barometer, (see Monthly Mag. vol. xxvii. p. 32,) for the seven years at Camden Town the average height was 29.786; for the five years at Highgate it has been 29.672. In regard to the temperature the average heat for the seven years at Camden Town was 50.48; for the five years at Highgate it has been 49.444, making a full degree difference in favour of the warmth of the lower situation.

It will be seen that though the north winds prevail over the south, in the proportion of 22 to 15, yet those from the westerly points and south prevail over the north and easterly winds in the ration 216 to 149; and the due west to those due east as 74 to 37, or 2 to 1.

The brilliant days exceed those in which there is rain or snow in proportion of 141 to (110+15) 125, and the fair to those that are cloudy and foggy as 54 to 37.

The most remarkable Days for Heat and Cold during the last Twelve Years.—The thermometer stood at 83° July 3, 1802:—81° Aug. 9, 17, 1803:—83° June 4 and 21, and at 85° June 25, 1804:—82½° June 14, 1806:—93° July 14, 1808, and 80° June 25, 1810.

The thermometer was as low as 14° Dec. 9, 1802:—10° Jan. 16, 1803:—12° Dec. 24, 1804:—17° Feb. 2, 1805:—16° Jan. 15, 1807:—15° Jan. 22, and 16° Feb. 15, 1808:—17° Jan. 18, 1809, and 15° Jan. 17, 1810.

In the 12 years the hottest day was July 14th, 1808, the thermometer being 93°; nothing like this was remembered before.—The coldest day was Jan. 16, 1803, the barometer being 10°.

Highgate. J. JOYCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE somewhere seen the question asked by your correspondent, Linnæus, (page 34 of your number for February) respecting the branches of the scarlet-flowered French bean turning in a contrary direction to the sun, considered, though I cannot now recollect where; and I think it was suggested, as the probable cause of this apparent aberration from the usual course of nature, that the scarlet-flowered French bean might be indigenous to some country south of the equator, and that, though removed to the northern hemisphere, it is still obedient to the course originally assigned to it, and turns in that direction which, in its native soil, would be towards the sun. H.

Kentish Town, March 11, 1814.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *and* WRITINGS *of* BUFFON, *lately read to the sitting of the* IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, *by the* COUNT DE CUVIER.

GEORGE LOUIS LECLERK, COUNT DE BUFFON, one of the most celebrated writers of the eighteenth century, was born at Montbar, in Burgundy, on the 7th of September, 1707. His father, Benjamin Leclerk, was a counsellor of the parliament of Dijon; and being a man of considerable property, could leave to his children, to whom he had given an excellent education, the free choice of their profession and mode of life. While yet very young, Buffon accidentally formed an acquaintance with the Duke of Kingston, an English nobleman of the same age, whose tutor, a man of great learning, inspired him with a taste for the natural sciences.

They travelled together through France and Italy; after which Buffon resided several months in England. For the purpose of perfecting himself in the English language, without neglecting the study of the sciences, he translated two celebrated works: Hales' Vegetable Statics, and Newton's Fluxions. By these translations, and particularly the prefaces prefixed to them, he first made himself known to the literary world. His own labours seem at that time to have been devoted to geometry, natural history, and rural economy; on which subjects he made a variety of experiments and investigations, the results of which were, from time to time, communicated to the Academy of Sciences, of which he had

been elected a member in 1733. The most important of these communications detailed his experiments on the construction of a mirror like that of Archimedes, for the purpose of setting fire to objects at a considerable distance; and on the strength of timber, and on the means of increasing it, chiefly by depriving the trees of their bark a considerable time before felling them.

Hitherto it was only a general love of the sciences and literary renown that had animated Buffon in his labours: his appointment to the place of superintendant of the Royal Garden, gave a determinate direction to his studies, and introduced him to the career in which he has acquired immortal glory. His friend and predecessor Dufay had begun to raise that institution from the decay into which it had been suffered to fall by the king's chief physicians, who had long held it in uninterrupted succession as an appendage to their office. On his death-bed, in 1739, he had recommended Buffon as the only man capable of executing his plans. Being accordingly appointed Dufay's successor, he immediately began to calculate what could be effected by zeal and industry; and had the prudence to secure to himself all the support which he might need.

Before his time the writers on natural history had been mere compilers, or dry systematists. There existed indeed a great number of excellent observations on single subjects: but Buffon formed the determination to unite the extensive plan and eloquence of Pliny with the profoundness of Aristotle, and the minute accuracy of modern naturalists. His genius and imagination were equal to comprehensive views, and the lively delineation and colouring which the execution of such a plan required; but, finding that he wanted patience and ability to observe and describe the numerous and very minute objects of natural history, he called in the assistance of his countryman, Daubenton, in whom he had early discovered the qualifications in which himself was deficient. After ten years' persevering labour and diligence, the two friends published the three first volumes of Natural History. They continued, jointly, from 1749 to 1767, the fifteen first volumes, containing the Theory of the Earth, the General History of Animals, the History of Man and of the Viviparous Quadrupeds. All the shining parts of the work, the general theories, the views of the manners and habits of the animals, and of the grand phenomena of nature, belong to Buffon: the subordinate co-operation of Daubenton was limited to the anatomy and minute description of natural bodies.

The nine following volumes, which appeared from 1770 to 1783, contained the History of Birds. Daubenton declined having any further share in it, because Buffon had given permission to Panckoucke, the bookseller, to print an edition of the History of Quadrupeds, in which the whole of the anatomical part was omitted. The work hereby received another form: only short descriptions, in which the anatomical part was almost wholly neglected, were incorporated with the historical sections, which were partly composed by two of Buffon's friends: at first G. M. Guéneau de Montbeillard, who sometimes very happily imitated his style; and afterwards by the Abbé Beron.

The five volumes on Mineralogy were published by Buffon without any assistant, between 1783 and 1788. The seven supplementary volumes, the last of which did not appear till after his death in 1789, consisted principally of dissertations relative to the three grand divisions of the work.

The great work on which Buffon had been employed without interruption during fifty years, forms, however, only a division of his comprehensive plan: and although Lacépède has successfully pursued it in his History of large Aquatic Animals, of Fishes, and of Reptiles; yet the History of the Animals without Vertebræ, and the whole of the Vegetable Kingdom yet remain to be completed.

On Buffon's literary character there exists only one opinion: with respect to sublimity of views, dignified majesty of images, noble energy of language, and equable harmony of style, while treating of important subjects, few have equalled him. A certain want of pliancy is objected to him: sometimes, however, detailed descriptions, replete with enchanting grace, have flowed from his pen. He frequently endeavours to give variety to a dry subject, by excellent moral reflections; and in each of his pictures of the grand phenomena of nature, we find a peculiar indelible character combined with the strictest adherence to truth. Accordingly the work was every where received with applause. In every country, men, the most distinguished for rank and talents, were unanimous in paying homage to the author; foreign

foreign princes emulated each other in confering upon him marks of their regard; and in his native country he enjoyed, in a peculiarly high degree, the favour of government. Louis XV. annexed the title of count to his estate of Buffon. M. d'Angevillers, surveyor-general of the royal buildings during the reign of Louis XVI. erected to his honour, while still living, at the entrance of the king's cabinet of natural history, a statue with this inscription, *Majestati naturæ par ingenium;* and except a few obscure and already-forgotten critics, scarcely a voice was heard to detract from the praise with which he was honoured.

With respect to his merit as a naturalist, opinions were more divided. His countrymen, Voltaire, D'Alembert, and Condorcet, severely censured his hypotheses, and his philosophical reasonings, which are not founded upon calculations or experiments, but deduced from certain general views: and several foreign naturalists have noticed, with disapprobation, certain errors in the details of his history, and particularly his rejection of a methodical nomenclature; without, at the same time, doing justice to his merits on account of the various additions with which he had enriched the science.

Although in these censures many things are founded in truth; yet it must be owned that they are accompanied with considerable exaggeration. No one will now undertake to defend Buffon's first or second Theory of the Earth:—his comet tearing fragments from the sun—his vitrified or red-hot planets, which gradually cool, some sooner and others later—the organic creatures which gradually appear on their surface as the temperature becomes milder—can only be considered as ingenious sports of imagination: It must, nevertheless, be allowed, that he had the merit of generally diffusing the conviction that the present condition of our globe is the result of several consecutive revolutions, of which it is possible to find the traces: that it was he who directed the attention of observers to the phenomena, which may be adduced as proofs of these great changes. His Theory of Generation, and his Doctrine of Organic Molecules appear, without saying any thing of their obscurity, and a certain contradiction in terms, to have been completely refuted by later observers, particularly by Haller and Spallanzani; still, however, his eloquent sketch of the physical and moral developement of man, is an excellent production, which will bear a comparison with some of the best passages in the writings of Locke.

He was wrong in endeavouring to substitute for the instinct of animals a kind of mechanism, which, however, is much more intelligible than the Cartesian theory: but his ideas on the influence of the tenderness and degree of developement of single organs, will claim the attention of the philosopher who devotes his studies to natural history: they have indeed done such essential service to systematic description, that the author may, on that account, be forgiven the invectives he poured forth against it. His ideas on the degeneration of animals, and the limits set by climates, mountains, and seas, to the extension of species, may be considered as real discoveries, which daily receive additional confirmation.

The most perfect part of Buffon's works is his History of Quadrupeds. Before his time the knowledge of exotic mammalia was very confused, and interwoven with numerous errors. The method introduced by him of describing every species of animals singly and separately, and to subject the history thereof to a strict criticism, has become a pattern for all important contributions towards natural history, and particularly for the labours of Pallas. The state in which Buffon found this class of animals, inspired him with his dislike of methodical nomenclatures: but he did not obstinately adhere to this prejudice, for we find that he silently submitted to the necessity of arrangement and classification in his Ornithology, which, though inferior in other respects to the History of Quadrupeds, has become the principal source whence subsequent writers on the subject have derived; and making allowance for the time in which it was written, no other work on the subject exhibits so much critical accuracy.

The weakest part of his works is the History of Minerals. The many opportunities he there met with of indulging his propensity for hypothesis, seduced our author; and he neglected to call in sufficiently the aid of chemistry, or to follow the rapid progress of the science by the labours of Romé de Lisle, Bergman, Saussure, and Haüy.

At the same time that Buffon was engaged on this great work, he was

erecting

erecting another monument to his fame. The cabinet and garden, which had been committed to his care, were considerably enriched by his active superintendance, by every advantage derived from the favour of the ministers, and by presents from his admirers in every part of the world. He had the merit likewise of exciting a general inclination towards the study of natural history; and the zeal which princes and nobles have shewn for the promotion of the science.

Buffon resided alternately at the Royal Garden and his country seat of Montbar. From intense study he sought for recreation in amusements which he could easily procure. Homage and praise he willingly received, but without taking any other trouble to obtain them except such as the perfecting of his literary productions required. From the cabals of the political and literary world he kept himself aloof, and did not deign to reply to the criticisms on his works. His tranquillity was further secured by an obliging politeness towards men of high rank and office; and accordingly the peaceful tenor of his life was seldom disturbed, except perhaps by his dispute with the Sorbonne, whose zeal he was forced to soften by a kind of recantation.

Continual pain from the stone in the bladder embittered his latter years, without however interrupting the progress of his labours. He died at Paris, on the 16th of April, 1788, in the 81st year of his age. In 1762 he had married Mademoiselle de St. Belin, and left by her an only son, who fell a sacrifice on the revolutionary scaffold, fourteen days before the 8th of Thermidor, which put a period to those scenes of mourning and horror.

Buffon possessed a noble and expressive countenance; and his manly form and dignified deportment inspired reverence. In his private life he has been charged with a love of finery and an unseemly vanity, to which his studies and literary eminence should have rendered him superior. It is said, that, devoting the powers of his mind wholly to the study of natural history, he neglected the arts of social intercourse, and used, in conversation, vulgar expressions, and a language extremely different from the style of his books: and it is likewise asserted, that he was more pleased with the society of flatterers and admirers than of judicious critics; and that in his latter years he exhibited an exclusive fondness for his own writings.

We must however own that he has never betrayed this excessive predilection in his own works, where he never forgets the dignified manner which a man addressing the public should always maintain.

Of his manner of composing, an idea is presented in his Discourse on Style, which he pronounced at his reception into the French Academy in 1753: precept and example are here found together; and this discourse may be reckoned among the most excellent prose essays in the French language. He has not, however, mentioned there the extraordinary care which he bestowed on the finishing of his writings, by which he gave them the admirable harmony by which they are so peculiarly distinguished. It is asserted that he had the manuscript of the Epochs of Nature copied eleven times before it was sent to the press. Indeed, in his familiar letters, we find scarcely a trace of the splendid style of his printed productions.

Of Buffon's Natural History, two quarto editions issued from the royal press; one, published in 1749 to 1788, in thirty-six volumes, is held in the highest estimation, and none of the subsequent ones can supply its place to the naturalist: the second, which appeared in 1774 and the following years, in twenty-eight volumes, is little sought after, although the supplements are here incorporated with the body of the work: but it wants the anatomical contributions of Daubenton, and the impressions of the plates are inferior. With both editions are commonly bound Lacépède's Oviparous Quadrupeds and Serpents, which appeared in 1787 and 1789, in two quarto volumes; his Fishes, published in 1793 and 1803, in five quarto volumes; and his Cetaceous Animals, published in 1804, in four volumes. The royal press likewise furnished a duodecimo edition of the Natural History, begun in 1753, and consisting of seventy-three volumes with, or of only fifty-three without, the anatomical part: the continuations of Lacépède form seventeen volumes of this size. In the years 1766 and 1779, Allamand, professor at the University of Leyden, republished, at Amsterdam, all that related to General History of Nature and of Quadrupeds, in twelve volumes quarto; adding many important observations of his

his own, which were afterwards adopted by Buffon into his Supplements. The Deuxponts edition of 1785 and 1791, in fifty-four volumes, is very carelessly printed.

As soon as ten years after the author's death had elapsed, the French booksellers emulated each other in new editions. In 1798 and 1807 there appeared at Paris, in 127 octavo volumes, a General and Particular Natural History, with Notes, &c. a work forming a complete course of natural history, edited by Sonnini. The sixty-four first volumes of this extensive collection, contain Buffon's work, with notes and additions by the editor: eight are devoted to reptiles by Dandin; six to the mollusca by Denys-Montfort; fourteen to crustaceous animals and insects by Latreille; thirteen to fishes by Sonnini; one to the large marine animals, likewise by Sonnini, but chiefly taken from Lacépède; and eighteen to the vegetable kingdom, by Brisseau, Mirbel, and others. The three last volumes contain the index by Sue.

Sangrain, a bookseller, and Panquet, an engraver, set on foot in 1799, &c. a systematic edition of Buffon's Natural History, in 56 vols. in sixteens, according to the plan of Lacépède, to whom it was dedicated by the editor. All observations relative to synonyms are here omitted; but to the 14th volume of the Mammalia, a systematic synopsis is added of all quadrupeds and birds described by Buffon; in which they are classed according to Lacépède's system, and to his and Buffon's synonyms are added likewise those of Linneus. The 20 vols. of the edition in sixteens, of Lacépède's above-mentioned works, on fishes, serpents, and marine animals, are generally bound with this edition. A number of the copies have likewise appeared with Didot's name to the title page, and are considered as forming part of his stereotype collection.

M. Castel printed in 1799 and 1802, in 18 vols. sixteens, a Complete Course of Natural History, in which an abridgment of Buffon's works, arranged according to the Linnean system, fills 26 volumes. Patrin has treated of the fishes in 10 volumes, according to Bloch's Ichthyology; to which are added 4 volumes on Reptiles, by Sonnini and Latreille; 10 volumes on Insects, by Tigny and Brongniart; 10 volumes on Crustaceous Animals and Vermes, by Bosc; and 15 volumes on Plants, by Lamarc and Mirbel. The commencement of an Italian translation of this abridgment of Buffon lately appeared at Placenza, in sixteens. In 1804 P. Bernard published in 11 octavo volumes, *Histoire naturelle de Buffon, reduite à ce quelle contient de plus instructif & de plus interessant.* Of the Natural History of Birds there appeared in 1771 & seq. a splendid edition from the royal press, in folio and quarto, with 1008 coloured plates, executed under the inspection of the author, by M. Daubenton, a younger brother of his first associate. These plates are likewise sold without the text.

The publications against Buffon's Natural History were very numerous; they were mostly ephemerous productions, which sunk the sooner into oblivion, because Buffon preserved an unconquerable silence respecting his censurers and adversaries.

The *Lettres d'un Americain*, however, which appeared in 9 vols. 12mo. at Hamburgh, in 1751, and the following years, attracted considerable attention. These letters were written, at the instigation of Reaumur, by the Abbé de Lianac, a Capucine friar, who had deserted from his convent and order. We likewise find valuable remarks in Malesherbes's *Observations sur l'Histoire Naturelle de Buffon*, which were published at Paris, in 1798, in 2 vols. 4to.

Buffon's Natural History, notwithstanding its great extent, has been translated into the English, Italian, Spanish, and German languages; and some of the translations are accompanied with notes and additions.

In 1810, Bastien, a bookseller in Paris, began a new complete edition of his works, in 36 volumes: above twenty of which have already appeared. At the beginning of the first volume he has given several poems, &c. relative to the author. The additions, supplements, and notes, will be inserted in their proper places: which will constitute the sole merit of this edition.

Condorcet, as Secretary of the Academy of Sciences, and Broussonet, as Secretary of the Parisian Society of Rural Economy, read to these learned bodies historical memoirs and eulogies of Buffon.

Vicq d'Azir, his successor in the French Academy, has, in his inaugural discourse, expatiated on the merits and fame of the deceased member; and Lacepede has paid him an eloquent tribute of praise in the first volume of his History of Serpents.

Two lives of him appeared nearly at the same time in 1788, one anonymous, and the other by M. Aude. But the most curious

curious anecdotes respecting him are to be found in * *Hérault de Séchelles' Voyage à Montbar*, containing very interesting details respecting his character, person, and writings, first published in the Mercure, and afterwards as a separate work in 1801.

* See a former number of the Monthly Magazine.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

NIMBUS OR GLORY.

THIS ornament, in which much mystery has been found, represented only the sun. This emblem, placed over the heads of saints and even of kings, was an imitation of the custom of the Romans, who meant by it merely to express the deification of their great men.

POEM ON GODFREY OF BOULOGNE.

In the public library at Lyons, in France, exists a quarto manuscript poem of more than thirty thousand verses, entitled, *Godefroi de Bouillon*. It was composed in the year 1469, or transcribed at least, by one Pierre Coudron, a poet patronized by the family of Saint-Priest, which possessed in the Lyonese the manor of St. Chaumond. It may be suspected that Tasso owes something to this epopea, which terminates with the following lines:

Si finit l'ystoire Godefroi de Bouillon,
Qui l'a faite ecrire Dieu fasse pardon;
Ecrire la fit un moult noble baron,
Leonard de Saint-Priest, seigneur de Chaumon,
Par un nommé Pierre, qui fut né à Laon,
De Condron s'appella en son propre surnom.
Ce roman fut fini en icelle saison,
Ou on ne mange ni chair, ni venaison,
L'an mil quatre cens soixante neuf centon
En mars, et neufs jours droit par devant les brandon.
Dieu donne à l'ecrivain remission,
Et à lecteurs des hauts cieux le vray don.

The poem is divided into short chapters, but not into stanzas, or cantos: it proves the stabile popularity of the first crusade, which was formed to call forth some epic poet of eminence.

JOHNNY DORY.

The black spot on each side of the neck of the haddock, is commonly ascribed to the pressure of St. Peter's thumb and finger, on the occasion of finding the tribute-money, or *carach*, in the mouth of the fish. It is, however, doubted, whether the haddock be found in the Mediterranean; but certainly it is unknown in the lake of Tiberius. The truth is, that a very different fish is supposed in the Mediterranean to have been honoured by the Apostle's touch. This, in allusion to the employment of St. Peter, as the porter, or keeper of the gate of Paradise, is called by the Italians the *Janitoré*: from which we have received our English *Johnny Dory*: an exertion of etymological genius, not a whit behind that by which the Italian *Girasolé*, or Turnsol, is transformed into a *Jerusalem* artichoke.

FIRST PERSECUTION FOR HERESY.

Maximus, who commanded in Britain, after the death of Theodosius, made the support of the peculiar system of christianity, then established in the empire, a pretence for the exertion of his tyranny and avarice. He put to death Priscillian, and some of his followers, convicted of holding heretical opinions; that is, of exercising the rights of human beings, on matters of the highest importance to themselves alone.

The Priscillianites had reposed such confidence in the understanding and equity of the chief magistrate, as to appeal to him from the ecclesiastical sentence pronounced against them by an assembly held in France, where Maximus then was. It will ever be remembered, to the honour of St. Martin of Tours, that he laboured strenuously in the defence of the suppliant heretics, representing to the tyrant the horror of shedding *innocent* blood; that it was even more than sufficient, that such as had incurred the censure of the church, should be excluded from the public service of religion; but especially, that it would be a thing unheard of, *for a secular judge to interfere in the cause and concerns of the church*. This, says the historian Zosimus, was the first fatal instance of persons being put to death for heresy, by the sword of the magistrate.

MOTTOES.

Father Menestrict compiled a great book on mottoes, which was published at Paris in 1686, under the title *La Science, et l'Art des Devises*. This book should be new-made, and attached to the works on heraldry. Our gentry sometimes forget in their mottoes the laws of grammar, sometimes the precepts of taste, and sometimes the duties of nationality. The French language, the French

French classics, should furnish any mottoes, only to those old families who won their achievements in France.

PROHIBITIONS OF BOOKS.

Leo the Tenth was the first who made a decree forbidding the use of certain books, such as Luther's writings, &c. and appointing censors to examine new publications.

Philip the Second of Spain and England, first commanded the Inquisition to publish a catalogue of heretical, and consequently prohibited books. In this measure, he had the honour to set an example to the Holy See itself, under Paul the Fourth.

In 1597, Clement the Eighth published another catalogue of books prohibited, amongst which was Junius's translation of the Old Testament, and Beza's of the New; allowing, however, that the former work might, at the discretion of a bishop, be entrusted to the hands of the learned.

The *Loci communes*, or Common-place Book on Theology, written by the mild and moderate Philip Melancthon, was printed in Italian at Venice, under the name of *Messer Filippo de Terra Nera.* The work was eagerly sought for by all the learned, particularly in Rome itself; insomuch, that all the copies were sold off in less than six months. A second edition being soon afterwards published, it was still received with equal applause by the curious. At last, a Franciscan friar, who had formerly read the work in the original Latin, while he was in Germany, discovered that *Terra Nera* was nothing but an Italian version of *Melanchthonus*, a Greek name adopted, according to the fashion of those days, by the author, as a translation of his real German name, *Schwartzard*, or *Blackearth.*

This precious discovery was soon made public; the fact was established beyond contradiction: Melancthon was known to be attached to the principles of the reformation: the work so much admired in Rome itself, was now found to be an abominable production: it was of course condemned by the Inquisition: all persons who had copies of it were ordered, under the penalty of excommunication, to deliver them up to the Holy Office, who caused them all to be burnt in public by the common executioner. Even the Venetian printer, who published it, was brought into great trouble, and very narrowly escaped being undone and confined for life by the venerable Inquisitors.

Much such a system was adopted respecting the reformer Bucer's Commentary on the Psalms, which appeared under the assumed name of *Aretius Felsinus.* The book was publicly purchased by men of all ranks and denominations: it was read with the highest satisfaction by scholars, prelates and cardinals. The author being however, after some time, discovered, similar precautions were taken by authority to suppress the work, which was now condemned as a vile and abominable heretical production.

DUCLOS.

Duclos, the celebrated author of the History of Lewis the Eleventh, a work in which he had, although historiographer of Lewis XV. expressed his sentiments very freely respecting the *politics* of the Roman See, visited Rome at the time when the suppression of the Jesuits was in agitation.

When his arrival in Rome was made known in the Vatican, a message was carried to him by one of the cardinals, that, if he wished it, orders would be given for his admission, to consult all the *prohibited, condemned, heretical* works, preserved in the Pope's own private library. Expressing his sense of the favour offered, Duclos observed, that instead of a permission to read more works of that sort, he stood rather in need of absolution for the number he had already perused without permission. His holiness (Ganganelli) smiled when the answer was reported to him; and Duclos received both an absolution for past offences, and an indulgence for all offences to come.

Duclos was at Naples some years after the accession of the present Ferdinand the Fourth, to the throne of the Two Sicilies. There he was informed that soon after his accession the king received a visit from his brother-in-law, the late Joseph the Second, and Leopold, then of Tuscany, with some female relations. In a conversation one day with his guests topics were started on which the unfortunate Ferdinand was so uninformed as to be unable to keep up the discourse. Turning round, with a mingled look of shame and indignation, to the Prince of San Nicandro, his preceptor, who, with other courtiers, was present, "You must, sir, (said he,) either have shamefully neglected, or purposely given me a very bad education, since I am totally unable to converse, not only with these princes, but even with these ladies, all my near relations."

ROYAL SPORTSMAN.

Ignorance has, in times of darkness, been considered as the mother of devotion: the same parent may have also brought forth

forth virtue. Such at least seem to have been the ideas of those charged with the education of the sons of the late Charles the Third of Spain, both before and after he passed from the throne of Naples to that of Madrid. With the exception of a regular routine of external devotional observances, their minds, with one honourable exception in Don Gabriel, were left wholly unoccupied; while their bodies, to guard against other delights, were incessantly employed in the exercises of the chace, or rather of common fowling. And the father himself, as became the dignity of the sovereign upon whose dominions the sun never set, disdaining to hunt out and pursue his prey, compelled the unfortunate victims of his pleasures to crowd around him, and solicit death at his hand.

In his country residence, in the handle of San Lorenzo's gridiron, at the Escurial, Charles the Third daily resorted to a station on an eminence in the park, overhanging a hollow inclosed with rails and toils, through which deer and other quadrupeds, collected together by numerous bands of hunters and peasants, were constrained to pass, shouldering one another like cattle in Smithfield. A number of fowling-pieces, ready charged, were placed in the monarch's hand, in succession, to be discharged on the promiscuous herd below; and happy were the accidentally wounded animals that were killed outright, and not turned loose to linger out their misery in the forest.

The *second* son Ferdinand of Naples, for the eldest Charles was reserved for Spain, was, with one exception, the first shot, in the proper sense of the term, in his dominions. Our ambassador, Sir William Hamilton, was not so completely overwhelmed in Herculaneum or Vesuvius, as not, on certain occasions, to allow the royal sportsman to bag more birds than himself.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE VOICE OF EUROPE IN 1814.

TIR'D of the din of WAR, and troubled cries
From ruin'd states and sinking monarchies,
EUROPA's voice resounded through her sphere,
And thus her breathings broke upon the ear:

Celestial PEACE! by tyrant Faction driven
To seek a shelter in thy native heaven,
With eye of pity view the world below,
Remand thy steps, and stay the tide of woe;
From shore to shore O let thine influence run;
Dispense thy smiles, as lib'ral as the Sun;
Nor let the beams of Discord's baleful star
Still guide the wain of sanguinary War,
That furious Power who sways a death-fraught brand,
And hurls destruction on the hostile band—
Who stains the azure lustre of the flood,
And gluts the thirsty earth with human blood.
Say, see'st thou not the corse-congested field?
And hear'st thou not the yells the dying yield?
O turn thy view to yonder woodland vale,
Where mirthful Pleasure lately told her tale,
And mark the change since Devastation's sword
Has robb'd the hamlet of its rustic lord—
Behold the virgin fair untimely mourn
An ardent lover from existence torn;
The hoary sire, in second childhood's reign,
Mourn, in a son, his earthly prospects slain;
The recent widow blame the baneful day
When blind Ambition forc'd her spouse away;
Who in her infant sees the father's face,
And mourns with doubled grief his shorten'd race;
Who looks to Heaven with anguish'd heart and eye,
And asks none other favour than to die.
The prowling lion on its native plain,
Wars with the brute, yet spares its kindred train;
Then why should Man a murderous art employ,
To slay his like, and God's best work destroy?
'Tis but to gain the meed of pride-blown pow'r,
That nought avails in tribulation's hour;
To gain terrestrial wealth, which never gave
One moment's respite from the dreaded grave,
Where Mammon's slaves, where Mercy's foes are driven,
Without a gleam that paints a future Heaven!

Come thou, sweet PEACE, to plead in Mercy's cause,
And turn men's views to meek Religion's laws,
Who bids the conflict's mighty clangour cease;
Whose ways are pleasant, and whose paths are peace;
Who, as she ruleth with a chast'ning rod,
Benignly leadeth to a blest abode,
Where universal concord guards the shore,
And WAR, and PAIN, and DEATH are known no more.
The healing balm that lives beneath thy wing,
To close the wounds of bleeding nations bring;
If Kings have reason bid them reason well,
And do their utmost War's dread rage to quell.

Woe to the man, let terrors round him glide,
That urges warfare to maintain his pride;
Woe to the king, though splendour decks his throne,
That claims Oppression's pow'r to swell his own;
Let dark Oblivion's wave o'erveil his name,
And brand his deeds with everlasting shame.

ABRAHAM KYNE.

London, February 6.

IMPROMPTU;

IMPROMPTU;

By Dr. WOLCOT.

On receiving a Present of Fine Old Rum from LORD RANELAGH.

MY Lord, I thank you for your Rum,
Which strikes all panegyric dumb,
Deserving one of Tully's best orations,
To do fair justice to its merit;
It yields in flavour and in spirit,
To nothing but your lordship's conversations.

Somers' Town, Feb. 1814.

A TRIBUTE

TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE

Mr. THOMAS PARSONS, of Bath,

Who Died Sept. 19, 1813, in his 70th Year.

WIDE gate of death! thro' thee the wise and just
Unconscious pass, and mix with common dust;
All proud distinctions levell'd in the grave—
There soundly sleeps the coward as the brave;
There infant bones are laid with those of age;
There rest the ignorant and the letter'd sage:
Yet in the breast while mem'ry holds a seat,
Shall live remembrance of the good and great;
Yet willing tongues with fond regret shall tell,
How lov'd, how mourn'd, the friend who acted well;
Still grateful hearts will imitate and bless
Each work of love, each deed of righteousness;
Reflective powers by kindred souls possess'd,
Shall penetrate the mansions of the blest;
Or still recall, where liv'd the best of men,
Friendships dissolv'd, and converse past, again;
And where, oft suppliant at the throne of Grace,
He pray'd devout for all the human race,
That GOD would bless them with regard for life,
And sheath the sword—the murd'rous sword of strife.
Alas! though answer'd not that fervent prayer,
Not vain its holy breath, nor lost in air—
'Twas heard in heaven—'twas register'd above;
It will be answer'd by the GOD of love—
When wide-spread knowledge, and the march of mind,
Shall leave this age of cruelty behind,
Then shall be told, like some sad tale of yore,
How warriors fought, and drench'd their limbs in gore;
And then the veriest novice in the schools
Shall set them down for madmen, or for fools,
Who thus risk'd life without the hope of gain,
And shed their blood—their precious blood, in vain!

O could the author of these friendly lays
Do justice to the subject of his praise;
Paint the true likeness, though in colours faint,
Of this choice friend—this dear departed saint;
Could he exactly, though in humble verse,
Each trait of real excellence rehearse,
And those sweet charities of life pourtray,
Past, like the glories of departed day;
With him for ever gone, whose work is o'er,
And whose rare worth shall bless mankind no more!
Lamented PARSONS! while the hallow'd tear
That sorrow sheds yet trembles on thy bier,
Now would he strike the melancholy lyre,
And tune the lay that friendship should inspire;
And while Time's current moves uncheck'd along,
Bid thy fame live in consecrated song;
Some knowledge of thy usefulness impart,
And tell of thy benevolence of heart;
Proclaim thy fond pursuits, thy learned skill;
Thy constant rev'rence for the heav'nly will;
Depict thy strict integrity, thy truth;
Thy condescension to inquiring youth!
Say, ever prompt th' impious to confute,
How strong thy argument in keen dispute;
How at thy feet, or vice, or folly lay,
And how, chastiz'd by thee, the proud gave way;
How self-importance from its throne fell down;
How hypocrites would dread thy honest frown;
Or how thy mind, with various wisdom stor'd,
The realms of science ardently explo'rd;
How active thought thro' worlds and systems ran,
'Till clos'd its labours with the life of man.

Let the proud bigot mount his moloch throne,
And damn all creeds and systems not his own;
Wrapp'd up in his important self, conceive
The rule by which all others should believe;
Of his sound faith, and his vast knowledge tell,
And sternly doom all diff'ring sects to hell;
Decide his brother's fate with solemn nod,
And on him pour the fiery wrath of God!
Not such the spirit of the truly wise;
Not such his spirit pass'd beyond the skies;
Proud to contend for truth by word or pen,
That sacred right he yielded other men;
Waiting that state reserv'd of heav'nly rest,
For those who love and serve their SAVIOUR best;
Fond of his Bible, and a Bible creed,
He gave to human dogmas little heed;
To God alone responsible, he bow'd,
Nor fear'd the censures of the thoughtless crowd;
Man's loudest praise he deem'd of worth no more
Than hollow bubbles bursting on the shore.
Happy he liv'd—of mind and temper even,
Nor approbation sought, but that of Heaven.

S. WHITCHURCH.

APPEAL AGAINST WAR.

By a Member of the Academy of the Arcadians.

FULL twenty years hath havock-breathing WAR
Roll'd o'er this groaning Earth his crimson car,
Full twenty years hath Nature, shuddering, view'd
Europe's fair fields with human victims strew'd;

While weeping matrons sons and husbands mourn,
Sent to that region whence they ne'er return.

At length, to chain th' infuriate Monster's hands,
And bind contending realms in Friendship's bands,
PEACE, dove-ey'd Saint, to Austria's Ruler hies,
And thus proclaims her mission from the Skies.
"O shame to Sov'reigns! O eternal shame
To those who boast the sacred Christian name!
For twenty years shall Europe's life-blood flow?
For twenty years whole nations shriek with woe?
For twenty years shall Christians, vaunting, cry,
BEHOLD! REJOICE! SEE, TENS OF THOUSANDS DIE?
E'en Pagans mourn'd when bloody fields were won:
Nay, yet, at Trasimene and Marathon,
The peasants shudder at the tale they tell
Of those who nobly fought, and bravely fell.
But Christian Princes raise th' exulting strain
O'er thousands mangled, and o'er myriads slain!

Monarch, forbear! Let savage discord cease,
O sheathe the sword, and hail returning Peace!
Give to the long-desir'd Millennium birth,
And make, once more, a Paradise on Earth!"

SONNET,
TO DRAYTON LODGE;
A Ruin near Norwich, of uncertain Destination. Imitated from the Italian.

I ASK'D of TIME, Who rear'd yon towery hall,
Which thou art levelling with its native soil?
He answered not; but spurn'd the crumbling wall,
And sprang on sounding wing to further spoil.
I ask'd of FAME, Thou who can'st tell of all
That men achieve by wit, or force, or toil.
She too stands mute, th' unpointing fingers fall,
From the vain search her wander'd eyes recoil.
I enter'd. In the vault OBLIVION stood,
Stopping with weeds the rifts where sun-beams shine;
From stone to stone the giant-spectre strode:
Can'st thou reveal, I ask'd, with what design?
A voice of thunder fills the dun abode:
"Whose it has been, I care not: now 'tis mine."

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**** Communications of New Books and Titles are solicited.*

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

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Sermons by the late Rev. Walker Blake Kirwan, Dean of Killala. With a Sketch of his Life. 10s.

Vetus Testamentum Græcum, cum variis Lectionibus. Editionem a Roberto Holmes, STP. RSS. Decano Wintonensis inchoatam: continuavit Jacobus Parsons, AM. Tomi Secundi, Pars 3, complectens Primum Lib. Regum. Oxonii ex Typographo Clarendoniano, 1813.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Parochial History and Antiquities of Hampstead, in the County of Middlesex: comprising an Authentic Detail of the Descent of Property within that District; an Account of its Natural Productions, Customs, Parochial Institutions, eminent Residents, &c.; by John Jas. Park. With 11 Engravings. royal 8vo. 1l. 7s.

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PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

Mr. Ralph Dodd, *of London, for Metal Bridges on a new construction.*

In this ingenious patent Mr. Dodd announces his power to build bridges in less than half the usual time and at half the usual expence. They are constructed without centers; and, therefore, do not obstruct navigation while executing. They combine lightness and elegance with durability and stability; while, from their ready construction and small expence, they will accommodate the public with roads across deep vallies, ravines, and morasses, so much wanted in many places, and so difficult to be executed on all known plans of bridge building.

The two laws of nature, gravity and tenacity, are, he observes, the only principles on which bridges can be scientifically erected; and he gives a decided preference to the latter, owing to the improved state of the arts of this country, in so successfully preparing and manufacturing metal for all such purposes. There have, however, says he, been mistakes in the erection of metal bridges, arising from an endeavour to make them, like bridges of stone, *bridges of gravity*, and not, as they ought to be, when constructed of metal, *bridges of tenacity.*

This experienced and indefatigable engineer illustrates this capital mistake of all builders of metal bridges, by stating the following universal principle: viz. that lengths of metal always sustain the greatest weight when applied longitudinally

tudinally or perpendicularly, whether in the line of the axis, or at right angles to the axis of the piece. But the same piece, or any combination of pieces, thrown into an arch of any form, has a tendency either to rise in the haunches or to thrust away the pier or buttress, the strength of which measures, in that particular, the sustaining power of the arch. No purpose, therefore, is gained by combining metal in imitation of stone; this acts only on the principle of gravity, and the bridge-builder takes advantage of this principle in the form of his arch when his materials consist only of stone; but the tenacity of the metals, and the power of extending that tenacity to any required length, renders it wholly useless to resort to the principle which originated only in the peculiar character of stone.

Mr. Dodd proposes, therefore, to avail himself of the modern mode of making hollow iron tubes, which are lighter and stronger than any similar weight of metal in any other construction. These tubes he proposes to unite in lengths, so as, like canes, to be stronger at the joints than in any other part, and to unite as many of these lengths as will extend across the river, and then to apply a sufficient number, so as to produce the required strength and breadth. These hollow tubes, so united and combined, are stretched on piers or standards on each side, like the wires of a harpsichord, and then are carried out and secured on each shore, by a greater pressure than can ever pass over the bridge.

It is evident that such bridges will last as long as the materials of which they are constructed; and then, if any give way, it can be easily replaced. Also, that they are not subject to any of the usual causes of the decay of bridges, because never acted upon by floods and currents of water and ice. They also leave the navigation open, and remove many of the causes of accidents which arise from piers and their currents. They can also be raised to any height, so as not to obstruct the passage of ships in full sail. Nor is any width an impediment, because standards may be repeated at any required interval, far exceeding however, in distance, the width of any known arch.

This strikes us as one of the most important applications of the improved manufactory of iron that has yet been submitted to the public. We need not observe on the great economy of time and expence in constructing bridges on this simple plan, because it is evident that nothing more is requisite than to take the lengths to the spot and erect the standards. Nor need any thing be lost in beauty, as any appropriate ornaments may be applied to them distinguished for their lightness and variety.

As soon as Mr. Dodd has finished a bridge now in contemplation on this principle, we shall gratify the public with a correct view of it.

Mr. John Clark, *of Bridgwater, for a new Method of constructing Beds, Pillows, Hammocks, Cushions, &c.*

The nature of this invention, and the manner in which the same is to be performed, are described by the patentee as follows:

1. The case of the bed, pillow, or hammock, &c. is rendered impervious to air.

2. The said case is strengthened by being enclosed in an external case of velvet or other usual material.

3. The internal case is filled with atmospheric air, instead of down or feathers.

4. The air is inserted through an aperture or tube, by means of an air-pump, or other suitable machine, and is prevented from returning by means of an air-tight stop-cock or valve.

The internal case is made of the usual materials of silk, linen, cotton, or woollen cloth, strongly sewn in all its seams, and is rendered impervious to air in the following manner:—To one ounce of caoutchouc, (usually called elastic gum or Indian rubber) cut in small pieces, add eight ounces of spirit of turpentine; let it stand for two or three days, or until the caoutchouc be considerably distended, and almost in a state of solution; then throw the whole into an open vessel containing seventy ounces of linseed oil, and boil it slowly for several hours, stirring it frequently until the composition becomes of a thick glutinous consistency by the evaporation of the oil; then let it cool, and filter it through a fine cloth: care must be taken to prevent its coming in contact with the fire; therefore the furnace should be surrounded with brick-work, and sheltered from the weather, and over it there should be a funnel to carry off the steam.

When the case is quite dry it must be washed in clear water, wherein, if any air-bubbles arise, they will indicate the exact place of a leak or leaks, which, being marked, the case must be dried from the water, and retouched with the aforesaid

aforesaid composition until no such air-bubbles arise from any part of the case when filled with air and immersed in water. The case may afterwards be covered with leaf-gold, merely by laying the sheets on it and pressing them down.

The external case may be made of velvet, or any other suitable material, and must be made rather smaller than the internal case, which otherwise would be liable to be too much distended when filled with air.

The air-pumps, together with all the machinery which may be used for filling or exhausting the beds, may be enclosed under the bedsteads, and may communicate with cords and tassels, or handles placed commodiously within reach.

Observations.—The principal advantages, comprising elasticity, lightness, portability, buoyancy, &c. resulting from the foregoing method of construction, are enumerated as follows:

Beds, Pillows, &c.—1st. Their superior degree of elasticity, affording the most renovating and easy repose, either in this or in the warmest climates.—2. They may, when required, be changed from the greatest degree of softness to the hardness of a mattrass, by moving the handle of the air-pump; or, by the exhausting-pump, they may be rendered soft to any required degree.—3. They may, at any time, be rendered agreeably cool, by merely changing the air by the alternate use of the air-pumps; this may be effected in a few minutes, without the persons sleeping on the beds being moved; hence their great advantage to invalids, and their generally refreshing and salubrious effects. To the colonies and plantations, or where warmth of climate prevails, they will be eligible from the facility with which they may be rendered cool; any alteration in the state or temperature of the beds being thus easily effected, and at any time required. 4th. On the general principle of fluids maintaining an uniform level, they are not subject to be ill-made, nor are they subject to those clumps or knots which feather or down beds gradually acquire in the course of a few years, and thereby occasion the troublesome process of taking out the feathers and fresh making them up.—5th. The impossibility of their ever getting damp, the case being impermeable to moisture. —6th. They require no making up. Hence they occasion no dust or film in the rooms or on the furniture, which is always the case where feather or down beds are used.—7th. Their extreme lightness; the largest weighing only a few ounces.—8th. Their portability; being easily folded, or rolled up, after being previously exhausted: hence their great advantage to travellers.—9th. For medical purposes, they may be filled with air at any required temperature, or with water, steam, or other fluids, either wet or dry, elastic or non-elastic, to which the case is equally impermeable.

Seamen's Hammocks.—The case being water-proof, prevents their being rendered useless from the spray of the sea. They will be light, portable, aud buoyant; and, in case of shipwreck, could be used as life-preservers.

Cushions, Pads, and Carriage Linings —Will be eligible and commodious, from their lightness and elasticity.

Printers' Balls for Beating the Types —Are usually made of leather, and stuffed with wool, which soon becomes saturated with moisture from the ink, and are thereby rendered inconveniently heavy. But, on the present construction, they will be light, and may be rendered elastic to any required degree, by means of a tube in the handle, furnished with an air-tight stop-cock, &c. as before described.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

January 27. A LONG paper by Dr. BREWSTER was read, giving a detailed account of his numerous experiments on light, in addition to those which have already been laid before the society. Dr. B. has investigated with great care the laws which govern the reflexion of light, and ascertained that its polarization, discovered by Malus, is not a general but a particular law. The phenomenon of double reflexion has engaged his attention, but it is not possible to convey any adequate idea of his new observations and discoveries without drawings in this brief report.

Feb. 3. Sir HUMPHRY DAVY communicated to the society a long account of his very accurate and ingenious experiments on the fluoric principle. Flour is one of the many substances which present great difficulties to the inexperienced

rienced operator, and promise no brilliant results to reward his labour; consequently it remained almost unexamined till the important discoveries of this philosopher naturally led him to investigate its nature and properties. His former experiments developed many new and curious analogies of nature; his present confirm the observation that hydrogen produces as many acids as oxygen, and that it unites to the peculiar base, which he calls fluorine, to constitute fluoric acid. His first opinion, founded on analogy, that silica and boron were metals, he here abandons, and considers them also as peculiar undecomposed substances, which, in the present state of our knowledge, must be admitted as elements, the same as oxygen, hydrogen, chlorine, and fluorine. The result of many complex and delicate experiments is, that fluo-borats can never be produced without the aid of hydrogen; and finally that, contrary to the supposition of Berzelius and others, who have argued the point with at least as much zeal for distinction as truth, chlorine contains no oxygen.

A short paper, by Mr. A. CARLISLE, was read on Monstrosities, as an appendix to his remarks on Zerah Colbourn; the purport of which was, that both sacred and profane history record examples of hereditary monstrosity, particularly in supernumerary fingers and toes; and that these extra-appendages are generally attached to the outer side of the hands and feet, very rarely to the inner, and almost never to any other limb.

Feb. 10. Mr. BRODIE (through the society for promoting a knowledge of animal chemistry) communicated an account of his observations and experiments on the influence of the nerves on glandular secretion, particularly that of the eighth pair. In consequence of his having found much secreted fluid in the stomach of dogs poisoned with arsenic, he determined to ascertain, if possible, whether such secretion was an effect of the poison or of the nerves; and after dividing the nerve which communicates with that organ, he inserted some arsenic into the thigh of a dog, which shortly after died; but on examining the stomach, although the usual appearances of inflammation were present, no secreted matter was found. The experiments were repeated and varied several times with similar results; nevertheless, the author admits that all such experiments on living bodies are inconclusive; that although it is extremely probable the nerves contribute to effect secretion, yet it cannot be demonstrated indubitably by any direct experiments; in other words, that all the positive knowledge acquired by his experiments, is but a small atonement for the torture inflicted on so many animals.

A letter from Mr. KŒNIG to the president was also read, describing the fossil human skeleton brought from Guadaloupe to this country by Admiral Sir A. COCHRANE, and deposited in the British Museum. This singular fossil was found on the shores of Guadaloupe, below high-water mark, among calcareous rocks formed of madrepores, &c., and not very remote from the volcano, called the Souffriere. The block containing the human skeleton is eight feet long, two broad, and weighs about two tons; it is a very hard granular lime-stone, resembling calcareous sand-stone, containing a few venus and other shells, some of which are unknown. The skeleton is tolerably perfect, with the exception of the skull and some vertebræ of the neck, which are wanting. Sir H. Davy found some phosphate of lime in the bones, proving the presence of animal matter. Mr. K. does not pretend to guess at the age of this fossil skeleton; but Sir Joseph Banks, whose experience and observation are more extensive, considers it of very modern formation. Other fossil bones have been found in the same vicinity, and calcareous masses, or rocks, continue forming there. This circumstance seems to sanction the judicious opinion of the learned president; and taking into consideration the contiguity of a volcano, the probability of the temperature of the water being considerably raised at some times, and the known fact that carbonate of lime, dissolved in water, is afterwards deposited in a comparatively short period in masses of very hard and solid stone—every person may be convinced of the rapidity of the formation, and also of the hardness of such stone, by inspecting the inside of tea-kettles, in which water vulgarly called hard is boiled.

Feb. 17. The doctrine of animal heat, or rather the comparative heat of arterial and venous blood, has occupied the attention of Mr. JOHN DAVY, who communicated the result of his labours in this department of science to the society. The experiments of Crawford being performed at a time when the process and means of analysis were much less perfect than at present, it is necessary they should be repeated before they can be received

received as correct results in the actual state of our knowledge. Mr. Davy operated on the blood of sheep and lambs; and it must be confessed, that the detail of his experiments will be read with more pleasure, that no animal experienced any pain from his researches. He began by depriving arterial and venous blood of fibrine, ascertaining their specific gravity, the former being 1047, and the latter 1050, placing them in glasses of equal dimensions, filling a similar glass with water raised to the same temperature, and observing their relative rate of cooling. In different experiments he found arterial blood $93\frac{7}{10}$, and venous 92, a result altogether incompatible with the theory of Crawford, but reconcileable with that of Dr. Black, or the opinion of Mr. Brodie. The posterior portion of the brain he found from 1 to 2 degrees higher than the anterior, and both were as much lower than the rectum. The heat of the body generally diminishes in proportion to the distance from the heart. (This fact is not very consistent with the notion of the nerves occasioning animal heat, as its focus is not very replete with nerves.) In general, the temperature of arterial blood was from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ degree higher than that of venous; only one degree was observed between the heat of the blood in the left and right ventricle of the heart. A newly born child raised the thermometer to 96; after three days it rose it to 99. Mr. Davy also made a variety of experiments on all parts of the body, with a view of ascertaining their relative heat; he avoided all theoretical speculations, but seemed somewhat inclined to the supposition of Dr. Black, respecting the origin of animal heat.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Sir Joseph Banks, bart. K. B. P. R. S. &c. has communicated to this society the following hints respecting the proper mode of inuring tender plants to our climate.

Respectable and useful as every branch of the horticultural art certainly is, no one is more interesting to the public, or more likely to prove advantageous to those who may be so fortunate as to succeed in it, than that of inuring plants, natives of warmer climates, to bear without covering, the ungenial springs, the chilly summers, and the rigorous winters, by which, especially for some years past, we have been perpetually visited.

Many attempts have been made in this line, and several valuable shrubs, that used to be kept in our stoves, are now to be seen in the open garden; there is, however, some reason to believe, that every one of these was originally the native of a cold climate, though introduced to us through the medium of a warm one; as the gold tree, Aucuba japonica, the moutan, Pæonia frutescens, and several others, have been in our times.

In the case of annuals, however, it is probable that much has been done by our ancestors, and something by the present generation; but it must be remembered, that all that is required in the case of an annual, is to enable it to ripen its fruit in a comparatively cold summer, after which, we know that the hardest frost has no power to injure the seed, though exposed in the open air to its severest influence; but a perennial has to encounter frosts with its buds and annual shoots, that have sometimes been so severe with us, as to rend asunder the trunks of our indigenous forest trees.

It is probable that wheat, our principal food at present, did not bring its seed to perfection in this climate, till hardened to it by repeated sowings; a few years ago some spring wheat from Guzerat was sown with barley, in a well cultivated field: it rose, eared, and blossomed, with a healthy appearance; but many ears were, when ripe, wholly without corn, and few brought more than three or four grains to perfection.

In the year 1791, some seeds of Zizania aquatica were procured from Canada, and sown in a pond at Spring Grove, near Hounslow; it grew, and produced strong plants, which ripened their seeds; those seeds vegetated in the succeeding spring, but the plants they produced were weak, slender, not half so tall as those of the first generation, and grew in the shallowest water only; the seeds of these plants produced others the next year, sensibly stronger than their parents of the second year.

In this manner the plants proceeded, springing up every year from the seeds of the preceding one, every year becoming visibly stronger and larger, and rising from deeper parts of the pond, till the last year, 1804, when several of the plants were six feet in height, and the whole pond was in every part covered with them as thick as wheat grows on a well-managed field.

Here we have an experiment which proves, that an annual plant, scarce able to endure the ungenial summer of England,

land, has become in fourteen generations as strong and as vigorous as our indigenous plants are, and as perfect in all its parts as in its native climate.

Some of our most common flowering shrubs have been long introduced into the gardens; the Bay tree has been cultivated more than two centuries; it is mentioned by Tusser, in the list of garden plants inserted in his book, called "500 Points of good Husbandry," printed in 1573.

The Laurel was introduced by Master Cole, a merchant, living at Hampstead, some years before 1629, when Parkinson published his Paradisus Terrestris, and at that time we had in our gardens oranges, myrtles of three sorts, laurustinus, cypress, phillyrea, alaternus, arbutus; a cactus, brought from Bermudas; and the passion flower, which last had flowered here, and showed a remarkable particularity, by rising from the ground near a month sooner, if a seedling plant, than if it grew from roots brought from Virginia.

All these were, at that time, rather tender plants: Master Cole cast a blanket over the top of his laurel in frosty weather, to protect it; but though nearly two centuries have since elapsed, not one of them will yet bear with certainty our winter frosts.

Though some of these shrubs ripen their seeds in this climate, it never has been, I believe, the custom of gardeners to sow them; some are propagated by suckers and cuttings, and others by imported seeds; consequently, the very identical laurel introduced by Master Cole, and some others of the plants enumerated by Parkinson, are now actually growing in our gardens; no wonder then, that these original shrubs have not become hardier, though probably they would have done so had they passed through several generations, by being raised from British seeds.

Is it not then worthy a trial, as we find that plants raised from suckers, or cuttings, do not grow hardier by time, and as the experiment on Zizania points out the road, to sow the seeds of these and such like tender shrubs, as occasionally ripen them in this climate? Fourteen generations, in the case of the zizania, produced a complete habit of succeeding in this climate, but a considerable improvement in hardiness was evident much earlier.

In plants that require some years to arrive at puberty, fourteen generations is more than any man can hope to survive; but a much less number will, in many cases, be sufficient; and in all, though a complete habit of hardihood is not attained, a great progress may be made towards it in a much less time; even one generation may work a change of no small importance; if we could make the myrtle bear the climate of Middlesex, as well as it does that of Devonshire, or exempt our laurel hedges from the danger of being cut down by severe frosts, it would be an acquisition of no small consequence to the pleasure of the gentleman, as well as to the profit of the gardener.

The settlement lately made at New Holland, gives a large scope to these experiments; many plants have been brought from thence, which endure our climate with very little protection, and some of these arrive at puberty at an early period; we have already three from the south point of Van Diemen's Island, where the climate cannot be wholly without frost: mimosa verticillata, eucalyptus hirsuta, and obliqua. The first of these appears to have produced flowers within eight years of its first introduction; but as a settlement is now made very near the spot where the seeds of these shrubs were collected, we may reasonably hope to receive further supplies, and, among them, the winterana aromatica, an inhabitant of the inhospitable shore of Terra del Fuego, which Mr. Brown has discovered on the south part of Van Diemen's Island also.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Volume I. of a Selection from the Melodies of different Nations, including a few Popular Airs, by celebrated Authors. Adapted for the Piano-forte, by Muzio Clementi. 15s.

WE have been much gratified by the perusal of the first volume of a publication, which we unreservedly predict will form a valuable addition to our stock of vocal music. The plan of the work includes a union of Original English Poetry, by David Thompson, with all the most admired airs of the most distinguished vocal composers of various countries, embellished with new symphonies and accompaniments, by the ingenious and scientific Editor. The *advertisement* to this volume, (which, we ought to notice, is ornamented by an elegant

elegant frontispiece, designed by the author of the words) announces a second volume in the course of the present year; which, if it proves a worthy companion of its precursor, will complete an admirable collection of national miscellaneous melodies. It is but justice to Mr. Clementi to say, that he has formed this collection with great judgment; the specimens are not only chosen with a strict regard to the distinction of national character, but attention has been paid to the individual claims of excellence, and the specimens are at once as highly beautiful, as strongly characteristic. We are particularly supported in this assertion, by the striking and engaging features of "The Troubadour," a Spanish air; "Though no Mines," a Venetian air; "The Remembrance," a Scottish air; "Light are the Hearts," an Irish air; and "The Georgian Captive," a Persian air; in all which the qualities we have noticed are highly distinguishable. The pieces are fourteen in number; and the words of each song (the truly poetical spirit of which is so honourable to the talents of the author,) are separately given in the page immediately following the music; and the whole is printed with a correctness and elegance, which declares the spirit and assiduity of the proprietors.

Number I. of a Set of Minuets, Allemands, Waltzes, Gavots, and English Dances, for the Piano-forte, or Harp, with an Accompaniment for the Flute, (ad libitum.) Expressly composed for Mr. D'Egville's Scholars, and dedicated to him by his Friend, F. Fiorillo. 2s.

Mr. Fiorillo does not inform us to what extent he designs to prosecute the intended work, of which the pages before us form the first number; but if its following portions are equal to the sample of which we now have to speak, the public will willingly give the composer considerable latitude. Invention, science, and taste, as far as the nature and purpose of the undertaking would allow, are indubitably displayed; and the ingenuity and variety of the whole, will not fail to strike every real judge of good composition.

"Lieber Augustin," with new Variations for the Piano-forte, composed by M. Norbert Weisner. 2s.

Mr. Weisner has given to "Lieber Augustin," ten attractive and happily diversified variations. They have the compound merit of lending much brilliancy of effect to the theme, and of affording to the juvenile finger an improving exercise. We do not doubt that the composition will meet the general approbation of piano-forte performers.

Twenty-eight familiar Airs, and two easy Duetts, for the Piano-forte; by T. Haigh. 6s.

These little pieces, which are accompanied with suitable preludes in the major and minor modes, are composed and arranged in a style calculated to facilitate the progress of young performers. To secure this laudable object, Mr. Haigh has not only consulted the convenience of the juvenile finger, but has attended to the allurement of the ear; and his work will be found as entertaining as useful.

"Julia to the Wood Robin," an admired Air, arranged with Variations for the Piano-forte; by L. Jansen. 1s. 6d.

These variations are written with ease, and greet the ear with a gratifying fluency. They are six in number; as many, perhaps, as the extreme simplicity of the subject would properly permit. The juvenile student may derive improvement from their practice, and the adult need not be ashamed of listening to them with pleasure.

Six new Waltzes for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute, (ad libitum;) by F. Fiorillo. 2s.

Mr. Fiorillo has displayed in the general style of these Waltzes, a freedom of fancy, and a skill in arrangement, (as regarding the relief necessary to be sought in six movements of the same time) which reflect considerable credit on his qualifications as a composer of pleasing trifles. The second, fourth, and fifth, will, in our opinion, excite the particular notice of the tasteful auditor.

Six Country Dances and Thirteen Waltzes for the Piano-forte, composed by Beethoven. 3s. 6d.

Some of these little pieces are certainly worthy of the ingenious and scientific pen from which they flow; but we by no means think them universally entitled to the same favourable description. *Air* is not always one of their ingredients; nor are the passages without exception so turned, as to point out their great author.

"Maience Walse," with Variations for the Piano-forte; by Gelinek. 2s. 6d.

Though we do not profess to be particularly struck with this "Maience Walse," we should scarcely be justified in not allowing it more than mere ordinary merit. Mr. Gelinek has evinced considerable

derable taste and good management in his own province; and the publication will, doubtless, be very acceptable to most practitioners on the instrument for which it is intended.

Three Romances for the Piano-forte; composed by J. Field. 4s.

Mr. Field's taste, ingenuity, and science, are, we must in candour say, conspicuously displayed in these Romances. The passages, separately considered, are florid and brilliant; and the general connection and effect, worthy of his known qualifications as a piano-forte composer. We do not hesitate to recommend this publication to the studious attention of the advanced practitioner.

Number I. of three Sonatas for the Piano-forte; composed and dedicated to Miss Stephenson, by J. Woelfl. 3s. 6d.

The general character of this Sonata is, familiarity and clearness of style. None of those extravagant eccentricities, to which Mr. Woelfl's extensive power of execution too often tempted his imagination, exhibit themselves in the present piece. The whole lies within the sober bounds of nature and reason; and furnishes an exercise for the finger, as agreeable as improving.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.

GENERAL TABLE *of all the* PUBLIC ACTS *passed in the* FIRST SESSION *of the* FIFTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM—53 GEO. III. *or* 1813.

N.B. *The figure after the title expresses the number of sheets of which the Act consists; and every sheet is sold for* THREEPENCE.

New Bridges.

At Maismore, co. Gloucester.—1.

Over the river Thames, from London, to the opposite bank in St. Saviour, Surrey.—1.

Over the river Slaney at Wexford.—1.

Over the river Slaney, at Ferry Carrig.—1.

Over the river Thames, at the Savoy.

New Inclosures and Drainages.

Geist, co. Norfolk.—6.

Fawley, co. Southampton.—5.

Witham-on-the-Hill, with Manthorpe, Toft, and Lound, co. Lincoln.—6.

Askham Richard, co. York.—4.

Haburgh, co. Lincoln —4.

Buglawton, co. Chester.—5.

Rollesby, co. Norfolk.—3.

Melksham, co. Wilts.—6.

Stonleigh, co. Warwick.—7.

Ashley, co. Stafford.—5.

Ecchinswell, co. Southampton.—4.

Stow Bedon, co. Norfolk.—6.

Laughton, co. Sussex.—5.

Hardingham, co. Norfolk.—6.

Wraxall, Nailsea, and Bourton, co. Somerset.—6.

Skelton, in Cleveland, co. York.—3.

Long Ashton, co. Somerset.—5.

Rampisham, co. Dorset.—4.

Flint, co. Flint.—6.

Waterbeach Level, co. Cambridge.

Steeple Ashton, co. Wilts.—5.

Thurgoland, co. York.—4.

Upbill, co. Somerset.—4.

Buckden, co. Huntingdon.—7.

Wike, co. York.—4.

Waterbeach, co. Cambridge.—7.

Elvetham, co. Southampton.—5.

Whittington and Newton, with Docker, co. Lancaster.—5.

Abergele, St. Asaph, Rhydlan, Diserth, Meliden, and Rhydlan, co. Denbigh and Flint.—4.

Dundraw, co. Cumberland.—6.

Feltwell, co. Norfolk.—9.

Clirow, co. Radnor.—6.

Turweston, co. Buckingham.—5.

Whitwell, co. Derby.—5.

Whitney, co. Hereford.—4.

Stockton, co. York.—7.

Downton, co. Wilts.—6.

Llandyrnog and Llangwyfan, co. Denbigh.—4.

Cascob, Ednol, and Kinnerton, co. Radnor.—6.

Aughton, co. Lancaster.—6.

Milborne Port, co. Somerset.—2.

Kirkburton, co. York.—5.

Spalford and Wigsley, co. Nottingham.

North Kelsey, co. Lincoln.—8.

Everton, Scaftworth, Gringley-on-the-Hill, Misterton, and Walkeringham, co. Nottingham.—2.

Hatfield Chace, and parts adjacent, co. York, Lincoln, and Nottingham.—4.

East Bedfont, co. Middlesex.—6.

Undermilbeck, co. Westmoreland.—5.

Isleworth, Heston, and Twickenham, co. Middlesex.—10.

Burghwallis, co. York.—5.

Calne,

Calne, Calstone, Wellington, and Blackland, co. Wilts.—4.
Crowle, Eastoft, and Ealand, co. Lincoln.—7.
Winterbourne Monckton, co. Wilts.
Withington, co. Gloucester.
Cotterstock cum Glapthorn, co. Northampton.
Greystoke, co. Cumberland.
Marston Trussell, co. Northampton.
Eastnor, co. Hereford.
Greenford, co. Middlesex.
Hanwell, co. Middlesex.
Hornsey, co. Middlesex.
Swinbrooke, co. Oxford.
Clehonger, co. Hereford.
Great Stanmore, co. Middlesex.
North Piddle, co. Worcester.
Warter, co. York.
Sockbridge, Yanwath, and Eamont Bridge, co. Westmoreland.
Little Shelford, co. Cambridge.
Salwarp, co. Worcester.
Upton Common, co. Salop.
Townhill, co. Southampton.
Seething, Kirstead, Mundham, and Sisland, co. Norfolk.
Wramplingham, co. Norfolk.
Croxton, co. Norfolk.
High and Low Kilburn, co. York.
Laleham Burway, co. Middlesex, or Chertsey, co. Surrey.
Warminghurst, Ashington, and Chankton, co. Sussex.
Eartham, co. Sussex.
Farlington, co. York.
Icklingham, co. Suffolk.
Whepstead, co. Suffolk.
Chudleigh, co. Devon.
Bluntisham with Earith and Colne, co. Huntingdon.
Ledbury, co. Hereford.
Flyford Flavell, co. Worcester.
Great Horkesly and Rivers Hall, co. Essex.
Knowle, co. Warwick.
Great Rissington, co. Gloucester.
Cwmyoy and Llanthony, co. Monmouth.
Ebrington and Hitcoat, co. Gloucester.
Amberley, co. Sussex.
Much Cowarn, co. Hereford.
Fairburn, co. York.
Morley, co. Norfolk.
Woodton, co. Norfolk.
Priors Ditton, co. Salop.
Chevington and Chedburgh, co. Suffolk.
Great Horningsheath, co. Suffolk.
Brigham, co. Cumberland.
Cockermouth, co. Cumberland.
Setmurthy and Embleton, co. Cumberland.
St. John, co. Cumberland.
Rougham, co. Suffolk.
Stretton Grandsome and Egleton, co. Hereford.
Upper Elkstone, co. Stafford.
Boxtead Hall, co. Essex.
Kennet, co. Cambridge.
Wood Ditton, co. Cambridge.
Eastrington, co. York.
Tasburgh, co. Norfolk.
St. Mary, co. Suffolk.
Llanfihangel, Generglyn, and Llanganfelin, co. Cardigan.
Westmill, co. Hertford.
Longstanton Saint Michael, co. Cambridge.
Little Gransden, co. Cambridge.
East Teignmouth, co. Devon.
Meldreth, Melbourn, and Whaddon, co. Cambridge.
Frampton upon Severn and Slimbridge, co. Gloucester.

New Poor Bills.

For the better relief and employment of the poor of Saint Mary Islington, co. Middlesex, and for building a workhouse.—1.

The hamlet of Mile End New Town, co. Middlesex.—2.

For erecting a workhouse in the town of Plymouth, co. Devon.—7.

For the better relief and employment of the poor, and for the enlargement of the burial grounds in St. Leonard, Shoreditch, co. Middlesex.—15.

For the better relief and maintenance of the poor, and for making a more adequate provision for the rector of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, co. Middlesex.

For the better relief and employment of the poor within Colneis and Carlford, co. Suffolk.—3.

For better assessing and collecting the poor rates in St. Giles's, Camberwell, co. Surrey, for repairing or rebuilding the parish workhouse, and purchasing ground for a cemetery.—7.

*** *Having now recorded the whole of the Public and Private Bills passed in the last Session of Parliament, we shall in our next give the Analysis of those passed in the present Session.*

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE following letter did not come to hand in time to appear in its proper place, among the articles of Correspondence; we feel it due, however, to Mr. GROVESNOR, to deviate from our general arrangement, for the purpose of rendering justice to him, and to an important Discovery:—

SIR,—Observing at page 158 of your last number of the Monthly Magazine, a paragraph which seems to imply, that Mr. Grosvenor of Oxford has assumed a false claim with regard to the merit of that remedy for deafness, which has been so successfully adopted by him, I hope to be allowed, through the medium of your widely-circulating publication, to rectify any such conception respecting this very eminent surgeon, which the public may be led to entertain. And this, I apprehend, will be the most satisfactorily performed, by giving a plain and simple statement of the circumstance as it really took place.

A few months ago, Count Orloff came to Oxford, for the purpose of consulting Mr. Grosvenor professionally; and finding him remarkably deaf, he recommended the prescription that has now obtained so much notoriety; and Mr. G. adopted his advice, and after repeated trials was restored almost to the full enjoyment of his hearing. This restoration was so singular and unexpected, as necessarily to excite a considerable interest in Oxford and its neighbourhood, and a vast variety of applications were made to Mr. G. to ascertain the medical system pursued by him for his recovery. Mr. Grosvenor thought, that the most satisfactory and beneficial course that he could adopt, would be to print the particulars of his case and of the remedy adopted and applied by him. This he accordingly did, and distributed the copies gratuitously in the wide circle of his friends, and the neighbourhood of Oxford.*

Having been myself a patient of Mr. Grosvenor at the time, and resident at Oxford, you may rely upon the accuracy of this statement; and I think myself bound in justice to add, that I know no person who would shrink with greater disgust from advancing a dishonest claim to merit not his own, than the very eminent individual in question; who, to the highest ability in the exercise of his arduous profession, unites the most generous spirit, the most simple manners, and a conduct purified from every taint of ostentation and vain-glory.

W. STUART SACKVILLE.

Ulcaster Park, March 20, 1814.

* We wish Mr. G. had enabled us to convey his case to the public, by favouring us with a copy.

The TENTH annual exhibition of the Society of Painters, in oil and water colours, is expected to open in Spring Gardens, with additional variety and increased interest, on the 25th of April. We understand, Mr. GLOVER has resumed his water colours, and that he will have many beautiful pictures in both styles. Mr. CRISTALL and several old members have also been making great exertions. There will be a series of interior views of the favourite buildings in Oxford, by MACKENZIE and PUGIN, finished in so minute and exquisite a style, as to form a new era in the art: and a large picture of the Judgment of Solomon, by HAYDON, which has occupied that ingenious artist nearly three years, and which combines a variety of excellencies.

The PRINCESS ELIZABETH, whose literary and inventive powers have often been displayed through her pen and pencil, and which have always done so much credit to her genius and exalted rank, has, we are informed, been long engaged in a series of biographical sketches, which to a future age are likely to constitute the secret memoirs of a considerable part of her Father's eventful reign. Many beautiful drawings and engravings, after exquisite designs by this illustrious lady, already adorn the collections and libraries of the nobility; we understand, however, that she has latterly been engaged chiefly in painting subjects of natural history, a branch of art which she now prefers to works of mere imagination.

We learn also that her Majesty has evinced royal munificence in her rich collection of illustrated books, in her newly formed and splendid library at Frogmore. Her majesty's select library at the castle evinces her taste and acumen in matters of general literature: but her library at Frogmore is an example worthy of being followed

followed by crowned heads and persons of high rank throughout Europe.

Dr. SPURZHEIM, the colleague of Dr. GALL in his Lectures on *Craniology*, is now in London, and about to commence a course of Lectures on that novel subject. He purposes also to publish, a View of the Doctrines of Gall; and to illustrate the work with numerous engravings, made from drawings of the skulls of criminals, and others in Germany and France. The subject merits notice, but its deductions appear to us to have been made with those over-sanguine feelings that usually characterize new discoveries. Dr. S. is an Austrian, and enjoys considerable reputation at Vienna as a man of learning and science.

The Personal Travels of M. DE HUMBOLDT to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent, during the years 1799—1804; with a Picturesque Atlas, Maps, Plans, &c. translated into English by Helen Maria Williams, will appear in a few weeks.

LORD LAUDERDALE is preparing a pamphlet on the Corn Laws; a subject which no person is qualified to treat with greater ability.

Early in April will be published, the Travels to the Source of the Missouri River, and across the American Continent, to the Pacific Ocean, performed by order of the Government of the United States in the Years 1804, 1805, and 1806, by Captains Lewis and Clarke. They departed from St. Louis on the Mississippi, in May 1804, and ascended the Missouri, by computation 3843 miles, by July 1805. They then proceeded on horseback across the range of mountains which separates the eastern and western waters, sixty miles of their journey being over snow. In September they embarked on a river running to the westward, and in November reached the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the great river Columbia. They began their return in March 1806, and arrived at St. Louis in November following, having thus, in the course of little more than two years, completed a laborious and important expedition of 8000 miles.

Mr. J. H. MERIVALE has in the press, Orlando in Roncesvalles, a poem, with wood-cut vignettes.

An annual Oration has been instituted for the 14th of every February, at the Royal College of Surgeons, commemorative of the character and pursuits of the late JOHN HUNTER. Dr. Baillie, and Sir E. Home, have each contributed 500*l*. towards its support. The first Oration was delivered by Sir E. HOME.

Early in the present month a meeting took place at the London Tavern of many of those benevolent persons whose plans and exertions in the cause of humanity, for many years past, have tended to remove from the nation part of the disgrace of twenty years offensive war, which has cost six millions of lives, and covered the world with desolation and mourning. The object of the meeting was to effect a reform or change in the treatment of INSANITY. Hitherto the insane have been subject to a severe and harsh treatment; and the strong principle of FEAR, sternly and indiscriminately applied, has been almost the only means adopted of correcting the wanderings of reason, or the diseased ebullitions of passion. It has, however, been ascertained by an experiment made in a lunatic asylum called the RETREAT, at York,* that better effects have resulted from a system the prevailing feature of which is kindness, and even certain degrees of indulgence: and a laudable desire to extend the same system to the metropolis, led to this meeting at the London Tavern. The institution there proposed, and the design of which was zealously adopted by the meeting, is intended to be founded near London, for the accommodation of 400 patients of every class, upon terms suited to the poor as well as to the rich. A space of not less than forty acres is to be allotted to the building, for garden ground and other purposes, either of pleasure or profit. The expences to be defrayed by a subscription of 1000 shareholders at 100l. each It was stated at the meeting, that an intelligent physician estimates the number of insane persons, in and near London, at 6000; and that nearly half the number of patients admitted into the hospitals are every year dismissed as incurable. In the RETREAT, at YORK, where the mild treatment has been acted upon for many years, the ratio is 16 out of 82, old or hopeless cases, which have been discharged cured; in St. Luke's but 18 out of 323; and in Bethlem but 1 out of 78. These facts are unerring proofs of the public duty of supporting the new system.

Mr. ADOLPHUS's long-announced Political State of the British Empire, will consist of a General View of the Do-

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* We propose to give a full account of this establishment in our next.

mestic

mestic and Foreign Possessions of the Crown, the Laws, Commerce, Revenues, Offices, and other Establishments, Military as well as Civil, and extend to four volumes in octavo.

The Culloden Papers will consist of an extensive and interesting Correspondence from the Year 1625 to 1748; throwing much new light upon that eventful period of British History, but more particularly relating to the Rebellions in 1715 and 1745; and including many Letters from the unfortunate Lord Lovat, and other distinguished Persons of the time. The whole will be published from the originals in the possession of DUNCAN FORBES, of Culloden, esq. with an Introduction, including Memoirs of Duncan Forbes, Lord President of the Court of Session.

As a compliment due to a life which has been devoted to the cause of science, the trustees of the British Museum have placed a bronze bust of SIR JOSEPH BANKS on the great stair-case of that noble building. The bust is the entire work of the HON. MRS. DAMER, and does credit to her acknowledged talents in this important branch of art. It was presented by her to the Museum, and the conspicuous disposition of it is creditable to all the parties.

MR. ARTHUR CLIFFORD, Editor of Sadler's State Papers, and of the Tixall Poetry, has in the press a new work, entitled, Tixall Letters, or the Correspondence of the Aston Family and their Friends during the 17th Century. This work, which will form two volumes, will appear early in June.

LORD THURLOW is preparing for publication, the Doge's Daughter, a Poem, in two cantos, with several translations of Anacreon and Horace.

A work of considerable interest is announced, in royal octavo, under the title of *Archaica;* which is to contain a reprint of scarce old English Tracts, with Prefaces and Notes, Critical and Biographical. Great care will be exercised in the selection of these Tracts, which will be chosen out of such as illustrate the character of our ancient literature; the manners and customs of the times, and the taste of the people at the period of their publication; of such as are frequently referred to by historians and critics. Among these are many of the Tracts of Robert Greene, Gabriel Harvey, Thomas Lodge, Thomas Nash, John Lilly, and Nicholas Breton. Mere pamphlets of a temporary or local nature, only remarkable for their scarcity, will not have a place in the collection. The first Tract proposed to be printed is Robert Greene's Philomela; or Lady Fitzwater's Nightingale; an interesting prototype of our modern novels.

Another work of analogous character is announced under the title of *Heliconia;* containing a reprint of the most scarce and curious of our old English Poetry, first published in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; with Notes, Biographical and Illustrative, by Thomas Park, F.S.A. and other gentlemen conversant in that branch of literature. It will be handsomely printed in royal quarto.—The following rare works are in forwardness for the Heliconia.

1. A Gorgious Gallery of Gallant Inventions, garnished and decked with divers dayntie devises, right, delicate, and delightfull, to recreate eche modest minde withall.

2. A Handefull of Pleasant Delites, containing sundrie new sonets and delectable histories in divers kindes of meeter: newly devised to the newest tunes, &c. by Clement Robinson and others, 1584.

3. The Phœnix Nest, built up with the most rare and refined Workes of Noblemen, woorthy Knightes, gallant Gentlemen, Masters of Arts, and brave Schollars.

4. England's Parnassus; or the choycest flowers of our moderne poets, with their poeticall comparisons: descriptions of bewties, personages, castles, pallaces, mountaines, groves, seas, springs, rivers, &c. Whereunto are annexed other various discourses, both pleasant and profitable. Imprinted at London for N. L. C. B. and T. H. 1600.

5. Bel-vedere, or the Garden of the Muses. Imprinted at London, by F. K. for Hugh Astley, dwelling at Saint Magnus Corner, 1600.

6. The Life and Death of Thomas Wolsey, Cardinall. Divided into three parts: his Aspiring, Triumph, and Death. By Thomas Storer, student of Christ Church in Oxford. At London, printed by Thomas Dawson, 1599.

The impression of the Archaica and Heliconia is to be limited to two hundred copies.

VISCOUNT DILLON has in the press a 4to. volume, entitled, *Tactica;* being the System of War of the Grecians, according to Ælian, with the notes of commentators, explanatory plates, and a preliminary discourse.

MR. NICHOLS's Continuation of his Literary Anecdotes, to the year 1800, from the very numerous additions with which he

he has been favoured by various correspondents, will extend to two volumes: one of which will appear early in May.

It appears, by a statement in the *Apothecaries' Repository*, that MOON, the maniac, said to be cured at Sion Vale, is now an outrageous maniac in a madhouse at Devizes. He describes his treatment as consisting, in one day having a stream of cold water poured on his head, while his body was immersed in hot water; and on the next day reversing the heat of the fluids.

A work is announced, by subscription, entitled Roman Costume, from the latter period of the Republic to the close of the Empire in the East; by a Graduate of the University of Oxford, and F.S.A. The valuable discovery of Paintings and Bronzes, by the excavations at Herculaneum, afford authentic originals for the dress at the beginning of the Empire. The Column of Trajan presents many specimens in the commencement of the following century, as does that of Antonine for the middle of it. The Arch of Severus begins the succeeding one; that of Constantine the next; and the Column of Theodosius the middle of the following one. Other pieces of sculpture, dyptics, and coins, fill up the intermediate times, and extend it to the end of the Empire of the West. That assiduous collector, Du Cange, and others, lend their able assistance towards the pursuit of Costume in the Eastern Empire; and its latter periods have survived the ravages of time in illuminations on vellum, illustrating the literary productions of the age. The correct colours of the Roman dress are to be found, not only by a reference to the notices of their authors, but in the Herculaneum paintings, tessellated pavements, and Greek manuscripts.

The first volume is in the press of the History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford, containing the Hundreds of Cashio and Dacorum, compiled from the best printed authorities and original records, preserved in private collections and public repositories, by ROBERT CLUTTERBUCK, of Watford, Esq. F.S.A. It will be embellished with views of antiquities, &c.

The REV. THOS. DUDLEY FOSBROOKE, M.A. F.A.S. Author of British Monachism, proposes to publish a cheap Explanatory Commentary on the New Testament, price only half-a-crown; complete, though concise, from Whitby, Hammond, and other writers; compiled for general circulation, introduction into schools, and gratuitous distribution.

The governor and directors of Greenwich Hospital have recently ordered certain trials to be made of the improvements made by Mr. ADAMS, the Exeter oculist, in treating the various species of cataract and the Egyptian ophthalmia. It appears from the report of the medical officers of the establishment, and a personal examination by the directors of the patients who were placed under the care of Mr. Adams, that his modes of treatment have been invariably attended with most complete success. The proportion of eyes totally destroyed by the former modes of operating, appear to have been in the proportion of one half; whereas, in thirty-one eyes operated upon by Mr. Adams, there was only one case of failure.

A Description of the Collection of Antient Marbles in the British Museum, with engravings, is printing in 4to.

In our last Number we gave place to a report founded on respectable authority, stating that the *Courier* and *Statesman* Newspapers were to be disposed of, and we accompanied that report with some observations tending to prove the advantage which a ministerial journal possesses over an independent one. We have, however, authority now to state, that there was no truth in the report as far as regarded the *Statesman*, the proprietor of which journal is still persevering in the same political career that has always marked his conduct.

MATTHEW MONTAGU, Esq. is preparing a third portion, or volumes V. and VI. of the Letters of Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, and some of her correspondents.

Mr. JOHN CRAIG will speedily publish, the Elements of Political Science, in three octavo volumes.

Dr. W. BURNEY, of Gosport, announces an improved edition of Falconer's Universal Dictionary of the Marine. It is to be illustrated with a variety of Modern Designs of Shipping, together with separate Views of their Masts, Sails, Yards, and Rigging; and followed by a Vocabulary of the French Sea Terms and Phrases, collected from the works of French writers.

The Rev. Mr. KETT, author of the Elements of General Knowledge, &c. has in the press, a work to be entitled "The Flowers of Wit," or a select collection of Bon Mots, with Biographical and

and Critical Remarks; to which are added some Gasconades, Puns, and Bulls.

Mr. PINKERTON's General Collection of Voyages and Travels, forming a complete History of the Origin and Progress of Discovery, by Sea and Land, from the earliest ages to the present time, and embellished with 200 engravings, will be completed in seventeen quarto volumes.

DR. BENJAMIN HEYNE, who has been for several years in the confidential service of the East India Company, is about to publish a work, entitled, Tracts Statistical and Historical on India. The author's situation enabled him to examine many sources of information from which he would otherwise have been excluded.

MR. JOHN DUNLOP has completed the History of Fiction, in 3 vols. being a critical account and analysis of the most celebrated prose works of fiction, from the earliest Greek romances to the novels of the present age.

On the 2d of April will appear, Historical Sketches of Politics and Public Men for the Year 1813-14.

DR. HENRY HERBERT SOUTHEY has nearly ready for publication, a volume of Observations on Pulmonary Consumption.

Mrs. GRANT, author of The Highlanders and other poems, is printing, Eighteen Hundred and Thirteen, a poem, in two parts.

Mr. SAUREY is preparing for publication, the Morbid Anatomy of the Brain in Mania and Hydrophobia; with the Pathology of the two Diseases, and Experiments to ascertain the presence of Water in the Ventricles and Pericardium; collected from the papers of the late Dr. Andrew Marshall, lecturer on Anatomy, with a biographical sketch of his life.

Speedily will be published, in 3 vols. 8vo. specimens of the Classic Poets, in a chronological series from Homer to Tryphiodorus, translated into English verse, and illustrated with biographical and critical notices, by CHARLES ABRAHAM ELTON, Esq. Author of a Translation of Hesiod.

The Rev. JOHN FREDERICK USKO, Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Konigsberg, and Rector of Orsett, Essex, has advertised his intention to publish, by subscription, a Grammar of the Arabic Language, accompanied by a Praxis of the First Three Chapters of Genesis; with an Analysis of the Words, and a Vocabulary, in which the primary signification of each word is investigated and compared with the Hebrew. It is designed for the use of those who wish to learn a language rich, nervous, highly cultivated, and ancient, yet still living; having so great an affinity to the Hebrew as to be deemed the royal road to it. An interlineary Latin Version will accompany the Arabic Text, the pronunciation of which will be noted in Roman letters, and the text translated into English.

MAJOR LANDMANN's Historical, Military, and Picturesque Observations on Portugal; illustrated by numerous coloured Views, and authentic Plans of all the Sieges and Battles fought in the Peninsula during the present War, will form two elegant volumes; the first comprising the Military and Political Account of that country, from the earliest period down to the time of publication; and the second volume, containing the Author's Military Reconnoissances, the Local History and Picturesque Observations, embellished with the Views selected for the purpose of conveying as much military information as possible. The engravings, about seventy in number, will be accurately coloured, from the original drawings of the author; and the whole will be comprised in twelve or fourteen parts, published monthly, price One Guinea each.

Mr. WILLIAM BERRY, late of the College of Arms, London, proposes to publish the History of the Island of Guernsey, (part of the Ancient Duchy of Normandy,) from the remotest period of Antiquity to the Year 1813. It will be illustrated with thirty plates, and will be printed in quarto, containing an account of the Island, its Government, Privileges, Customs, &c. with particulars of the neighbouring Islands; compiled from the Manuscripts of the late Henry Budd, esq.

In the course of the spring will be published, Researches into the History and Invention of Playing Cards, with Incidental Illustrations of Ancient Manners, and of the Origin of Printing and Engraving on Wood; embellished with eighteen engravings, among which will be fac-similes of Ancient Cards.

A new edition is printing, in six volumes octavo, of Burnet's History of the Reformation.

Mr. GOUGH, of Manchester, says, that he kept a monthly account of the temperature of a well, for the years 1795 and 1798, the perpendicular depth of which was 20 feet; and the annual variation of its temperature fell a little short of

of 4°. But he says, the temperature of the ground, at the depth of 20 feet, is at the highest in October, when a thermometer exposed to the atmosphere makes the monthly mean coincide with that of the year: on the contrary, the subterranean temperature does not arrive at a *minimum* before the end of March; which is three months later than the coldest weather above-ground.

Mr. Octavius Gilchrist is preparing for the press, a Selection of Old Plays, to be published in fifteen octavo volumes, with Biographical Notices and Notes, Critical and Explanatory. This work, founded on Dodsley's Old Plays, as edited by Mr. Isaac Reed, will be enriched by the accession of a very valuable collection which has been forming during the last fifteen years, with a view to this particular purpose. In this collection there are many Dramas, perfectly unique and interesting, equally from their extreme rarity and literary merit. A careful collation of the various editions, where they exist, will be scrupulously resorted to, in order that the necessary illustration may not be unaccompanied by that which is by far the most important object—namely, a correct Text.

A novel will shortly appear, entitled, The Vista, or Faint Glimpses of Men and Manners, from the pen of Albany Hamilton, Esq.

Letters from Edinburgh are in the press, containing a detailed account of the present state of society and manners in the northern metropolis, sketches of eminent living characters, &c.

Mr. Stevenson, surgeon-oculist, has in the press, nearly ready for publication, a greatly enlarged edition of his Treatise on Cataract, containing, besides many new practical remarks, some important pathological observations, hitherto unnoticed in the science of optics.

The Rev. Ingram Cobbin has selected and translated select discourses from the most eminent French divines, with biographical notices of the authors, which he proposes to publish under the title of The French Preacher.

Mr. Verral, Author of "The Pleasures of Possession," is on the point of publishing a volume of Poems, including a tragedy and another dramatic piece, both of which have been rejected by the theatres.

On the 1st of May will be published, Part I. (to be completed in four parts), the Principles of Practical Perspective, or Scenographic Projection; containing various rules for delineating designs on plane surfaces, and taking views from nature, by the most easy and simple methods; by Richard Brown, Architect and Drawing-Master.

Mr. Busby, Architect, is preparing for the press, a Succinct Statement of the important Advantages of his Practice of preparing Models for intended Buildings, in preference to Plans, Elevations, and Sections.

The thirty-fifth number of the Retrospect of Philosophical, Mechanical, Chemical, and Agricultural Discoveries, will be published on the 1st of May.

Dr. Burnett, late physician to the Mediterranean fleet, has in the press, an Account of the Mediterranean Fever, and the History of Fever from 1810 to 1813, and of the Gibraltar and Carthagena Fevers.

Mrs. M. A. Sellon is about to publish a poem, entitled, Individuality, or the Causes of Reciprocal Misapprehension.

Miss Isabella Lickbarrow, of Kendal, announces, by subscription, a volume of Poetical Effusions.

Dr. Badham, physician to the Duke of Sussex, is preparing an Essay on those Diseases of the Chest which have their seat in the Mucous Membrane, Larynx, or Bronchiæ.

A collection is announced of Pieces of Ancient Poetry, from unpublished MSS. and scarce Books. Among other poems here collected will be found some very singular old Ballads, including one on the Death of Sir Thomas Overbury.

FRANCE.

Count Rumford, who, as a philosopher and friend of man, rises on a par with his illustrious countryman Franklin, has lately been engaged in a new series of experiments, on the draft of carriages with broad and narrow wheels. It is commonly considered that broad wheels, by presenting a greater surface of friction, require a greater draft; but among other applications of philosophy to common life, during the French revolution, it was ordered that all loaded carriages on the roads of France should have broad wheels. The consequence is, that the roads of France are now the best in the world; and it is found that as they are never cut up by narrow wheels, so broad wheels require less draft than narrow ones, and are now preferred all over France, by carriers of every description, as less liable to wear out, and as requiring but one fourth of the number

ber of horses. An observation of this fact on the roads, led Count Rumford to put broad wheels, of four inch felly, to his chariot; and several months experience in driving about Paris, has afforded a similar result as to draft, while the motion of the carriage was beyond comparison more easy and uniform. A very remarkable circumstance resulted from his varied experiments; he found a great difference in the law of the augmentation of the draft with any augmentation whatever of the velocity; which difference of draft depends not on the *velocity* but on the *nature* of the road. When the carriage went on a rough pavement at an easy walking pace, the draft with the new wheels was but 40 pounds, but at an easy trot it became equal to 80 pounds, and at a quick trot to 120 pounds. *But upon an unpaved road, as well as in sand or gravel, the draft was always nearly the same, whatever was the pace of the horses.* This difference, without doubt, depends on the smart shocks that the carriage receives when it is drawn rapidly over a pavement; but it follows that the softer a carriage goes, the weight and load remaining the same, the less force is necessary to draw it; and, consequently, *when travelling on a great paved road, if we wish to go very fast, we must quit the paved for the unpaved side, even when this unpaved side is far from being good; but when we travel with a carriage very much loaded, and wish to save the horses, we must go at an easy walking pace upon the pavement.*—We have been favoured with some other experiments by Mr. Randolph, another American gentleman, now in London, to which we will give place in our next.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 15th of February and the 19th of March, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

N. B.—*In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 89.]

[*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*]

AVERY W. and J. Binding, Briſtol, maſons. (Daniels and Son
Allen S. Fiſh Ponds, Stapleton, Glouceſter, parchment manufacturer. (Bigg
Arthy E. Liverpool, druggiſt. (Ridd
Adams T. Wednesbury, Stafford, victualler. (Hughes, London
Ansdell J. Liverpool, timber merchant. (Windle, London
Bayley G. Lea, Hereford, drover. (Davies
Boutanger A. L. Vine ſtreet, Piccadilly, merchant. (Parnther and Turner
Bridgeman T. Birmingham, ſadler. (Whateley
Brown G. Holywell ſtreet, Shoreditch, linen draper. (Stratton and Allport
Baker J. Briſtol, victualler. (Sheppard, Bath
Cooke N. Prince's ſquare, Kennington, merchant. (Bousfield
Cooper G. Crow Marſh-farm, Holbeach, Lincolnſh. grazier. (Bond, Leiceſter
Cozens J. Ramſgate, linen draper. (Butler, London
Clewley T. Beamhurſt, Stafford, dealer in horſes. (Anſtice and Wright, London
Dempſey J. Coleman ſtreet, taylor. (Hindman, Aldermanbury
Fryer T. Chepſtow, Monmouth, farmer. (Jeſſop, London
Flower R. Ollerton, Nottingham, innkeeper. (Exley and co. London
Gardner H. Liverpool, merchant. (Leigh
Gale W. ſen. and jun. Bradford, Wilts, clothiers. (Bridges
Gigney S. Kent Road, Surrey, baker. (Wilſon, London
Gelthorpe J. Regent ſtreet, Lambeth, carpenter. (Sheffield
Griffiths T. Cheſter, woollen draper. (Dicas
Gray S. Alpha Road, New Road, Mary-la-Bonne, victualler. (Parton
Harriſon J. Preſcot, Lancaſter, grocer. (Shephard and co. London
Howes J. Rochford, Eſſex, glazier. (Vendersee
Hirſt T. Marſh, Yorkſhire, merchant. (Settle, Halifax
Hambidge J. Stow-on-the-Wold, Glouceſter, currier. (Griffiths, Broadway
Hayward J. and R. Beckington, Somerſet, clothiers. (Williams and Buſh, Wilts
Hockey J. Llangum, Monmouthſhire, farmer. (Ambury and Jones, Briſtol
Hodges G. Ringwood, Southampton, ſtationer. (Blake, London
Harriſon W. Liverpool, houſe builder. (Whiley
Joſeph J. Briſtol, pen manufacturer. (Daniels and Son
Jones D. Mathrefal, Montgomeryſhire, tanner. (Whiteley and Finlow, Liverpool
Jones J. Wolverhampton, hoſier. (Biddle
Judd W. ſen. and jun. Banbury, Oxfordſh. and R. Judd, Birmingham, carriers. (Sury
Johnſon G. Spring ſtreet, Shadwell, grocer. (Eyles
Kenyon G. Portſea, Hants, haberdaſher. (Butler, London
Kidd J. Holbeck, Leeds, flour merchant. (Granger
Keilmeir C. Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, tailor. (Winter
Kemp T. Kingſton upon Hull, victualler. (Sandwith
Levy M. Eaſt Smithfield, draper. (Iſaacs
Langford G. E. Great Ruſſell ſtreet, Bloomsbury, apothecary. (Elkins
Levy J. Mill Yard, Goodman's Fields, dealer in hardware. (Iſaacs
Martleman J. Loweſtoft, Suffolk, haberdaſher. (Steward and Palmer, Great Yarmouth
Mitchell P. Bath, perfumer. (Turner
M'Lellan J. Titchborne ſtreet, Piccadilly, haberdaſher. (Phipps
Meredith W. Briſtol, furniture broker. (Cornish
Morre W. Holles ſtreet, jeweller. (Mayhew and Price
Morris W. Madeley Wood, Salop, brickmaker. (Pritchard, Broſsley
Meatyard J. Lewiſtone, Leiceſterſhire, corn factor. (Latham
Nightingale M. Mancheſter, linen draper. (Morris
Owen J. Southampton, Hants, ſhopkeeper. (Ireland, London
Oliver M. Durham, carpet manufacturer. (Jackſon, Temple
Price R. Regency Place, Blackfriars Road, ſurgeon and apothecary. (Pearſon
Pratt E. Wolverhampton, Stafford, hinge maker. (Corſer
Parkin W. Sandhutton, Yorkſh. cattle jobber. (Munby, York
Page W. Kentiſh Town, builder. (Wright, London
Pearſon S. Croydon, baker. (James, London
Pim E. Exeter, paper maker. (Tink, Plymouth Dock
Price M. Princeſs ſtreet, Lambeth, whiting manufacturer. (Murray
Pagett F. Tottenham Court Road, victualler. (Aldridge and Smith
Pointon J. Bedwardine, Worceſter, paviour. (Price and Williams, London
Richardſon D. Warwick Place, Holborn, dealer. (Watſon and Plumptre
Rhodes S. Clifford, York, corn merchant. (Wood, Leeds
Ruel J. C. H. Bridgefield, Wandsworth, crucible manufacturer. (Maymot
Richardſon D. Eſſex ſtreet, Strand, merchant. (Watſon and Plumtre
Ridoutt J. Ryde, Hants, grocer. (Berkeley, London

Saxelby,

Saxelby M. Mayfield, Stafford, ſeedsman. (Davenport
Skinner M. Great Grimsby, Lincolnſhire, victualler. (Fraſer
Southern H. Brixton Hill, Lambeth, victualler. (Child, Southwark
Stennett J. Long Alley, Moorfields, carcaſe butcher. (Bennett
Satterthwaite T. Birkenhead, Cheſter, dealer. (Lea, Liverpool
Staples H. Tottenham Court Road, oil and colourman. (Orrell
Stewart C. West Harding ſtreet, Fetter Lane, ſmith. (Panton
Simpſon J. Shepherds Buſh, Middleſex, farmer. (Sanders, London
Smith R. Rampiſham, Dorſet, miller. (Beard, Crewkerne
Taylor T. Sparkford, Somerſet, farmer. (Sheppard, Bath
Titterton W. Much Wenlock, Salop, miller. (Collins and Hinton
Tuck E. G. W. Edmonton, dealer. (Pinkett, London
Taylor J. Glouceſter Terrace, Whitechapel, ſoap manufacturer. (Abbott
Walton G. Halifax, Yorkſhire, grocer. (Alexander
Westcombe W. Exeter, ſhopkeeper. (Mortimer
Waters B. Birchin Lane, bill broker. (Swaine and co.
Winterberry T. Folkingham, Lincoln, victualler. (Cheales and Forbes
Willis W. Glouceſter, bacon dealer. (Martin, Briſtol
Weſtlake R. Kingſteignton, Devon, lime-burner. (Turner, Exeter
Wilſon S. Love Lane, Shadwell, victualler. (Noy, London
Waskett J. W. Great Hockham, Norfolk, miller. (Windus and Hollaway
Whitehead J. Bury, Lancaſter, woollen manufacturer. (Hely, Mancheſter.

DIVIDENDS.

Afling E. and J. Cooper, Spa Road, Bermondſey
Auſtin R. J. Great Saffron Hill
Adams E. Whitcombe ſtreet, Charing Croſs
Auſtin W. Ellis ſtreet, Chelſea
Armſtrong W. Wapping
Armſtrong W. T. Leadenhall ſtreet
Ayres W. jun. Fleet ſtreet
Bayly C. Henrietta ſtreet, Covent Garden
Blow T. Hertford
Butler O. Colcheſter
Bodenham J. Cheam, Surrey
Burch G. Swan Tavern, Batterſea Bridge
Birch W. and C. L. Great Queen ſtreet
Baker T. Rocheſter, Kent
Blankenhagen T. C. Biſhopſgate ſtreet
Coxe D. ſen. and jun. Mark Lane
Champion J. Great St. Helen's, Biſhopſgate ſtreet Within
Croft J. Pell ſtreet, Ratcliffe Highway
Chapman T. East Retford, Nottingham
Cumming P. Union Court, Broad ſtreet
Clapham R. W. Liverpool
Callum J. M. Chriſtopher ſtreet
Cockburn S. High ſtreet, St. Mary-la-Bonne
Charlton C. East Farley, Kent
Chandler D. Stowupland, Suffolk
Cansdell W. Hackney Road
Cole T. Woodbridge
Cook J. Newcaſtle
Colthard W. Whitehaven
Dowling H. Caſtle ſtreet, St. Martin in the Fields
Dolling T. A. Stonehouse, Devon
Dobſon H. City Road
Deal J. T. Shaftesbury, Dorſetſhire
Deſanges J. T. Spitalfields
Davies J. Hereford
Dugnall W. Liverpool
Drewett T. Tooley ſtreet
Eardley T. Exeter
Engliſh W. Lewes, Suſſex
Ellwall G. G. Nantwich, Cheſter
Enniſs J. East Retford
Faibridge R. Paragon Place
Finley M. Wapping High ſtreet
Fawcett W. Crimſcott ſtreet
Gerard J. G. Baſinghall ſtreet
Graham B. Wimborne Minſter
Gwinnett T. Cheltenham
Griffiths S. Old Boſwell Court
Gooch P. Portland Road
Goodall D. and T. Wilkinſon, Paternoſter Row
Grainger T. Long Acre
Gaitskill J. M. Wapping
Gane J. Trowbridge
Gould W. Bath
Hudſon J. B. Hackney Grove
Hankinſon S. Handforth Cheadle
Hodgſon W. E. and J. Gabb, Crown Office Court, Inner Temple
Hankins W. Brewer ſtreet, Golden ſquare
Hearnden W. West Malling, Kent
Hamper J. High ſtreet, Southwark
Heſlop A. and J. Sadler, Bow Lane
Hoſe J. D. jun. Walbrook
Honey W. Crown Court, Alderſgate ſtreet
Hollingdale W. Riverhead, Kent
James H. Cannon ſtreet
Jackſon W. Beaumaris, Angleſea
Jones C. Worthen, Salop
Joel J. Newport, Monmouth
Knowlton C. W. Fleet ſtreet
Kent A. and G. Paine, Ryde, Iſle of Wight
Kennett R. and O. Punſhon, Cheapſide
Le Meſurier F. Lloyd's Coffee Houſe
Lancaſter J. Tooting
Lombard R. Bainbridge ſtreet, St. Giles's
Logan C. and co. Liverpool
Lewen B. Biſhopſgate ſtreet
Linnell J. Streatham ſtreet, Bloomsbury
Lucraft J. Plymouth
Morgan W. Portsmouth
Marks W. Wilton-upon-Wye, Herefordſhire
Merry P. New Bond ſtreet
Maying S. Mancheſter
Monteith J. and J. Sequira, Gracechurch ſtreet
Martell J. L. Lower Thames ſtreet
Mecares J. Fenchurch Buildings
Mayor J. ſen. Leadenhall ſtreet
M'Callum J. Chriſtopher ſtreet
Newman W. Canterbury ſquare, Southwark
Nowlan J. Kent ſtreet, Whitechapel
Nelſon J. and F. A. Sturges, Bow Lane
Nolbrow S. Biſhopsgate ſtreet
Norman J. Strood
Orion J. Bear Binder Lane
Paull C. Latcham, Middleſex
Parry T. Salford, Lancaſhire
Perry E. Whitehaven, Cumberland
Philipps T. and G. Old City Chambers
Philipps C. A. and T. Milford
Ruſſell J. Cubbington Heath, Warwickshire
Rickert J. Oundle, Northampton
Redhead R. Woodhatch, Ryegate
Stead J. Foſter Lane.
Bends S. B. Cannon ſtreet
Sutton J. Southampton
Simſon S. Tottenham Court Road
Sommerſail J. Liverpool
Spilsbury W. Fetter Lane
Sinclair D. Strand
Smith D. B. Kidderminſter
Swan J. S. Friday ſtreet
Senior J. Offett ſtreet, Dewsbury, Berks
Steven D. Cock Hill, Ratcliffe
Schroder J. T. jun. Crutched Friars
Strack W. Pancras Lane
Silcox S. Beckington
Smith J. Upperthong
Townroe R. Nottingham
Threſher R. Cheapſide
Thompſon J. Keckle Grove, Whitehaven
Taylor T. Great Totham
Trovey C. Maida Hill
Troſs E. Bath ſquare, Portsmouth
Wrangham W. Seething Lane
Wilſon H. Oxford ſtreet
Waters E. T. Old South Sea Houſe
Watſon R. Sunderland
Wightman W. Derby
Welſh R. and G. Liverpool
Warren J. Coggeſhall, Eſſex
Waring R. Bridlington, York
White G. ſen. Bingham, Nottingham
Wood H. Tottington Lower End, Lancaſter
Wallett G. jun. Great Malvern
Ward T. Great Portland ſtreet
Young W. Great Coxwell, Berks.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

Consisting chiefly of official Papers and authentic Documents.

WE are no less grieved at being unable to announce the expected restoration of PEACE in our present Number, than at having to fill our pages with BLOODY DETAILS, disgraceful to human reason, and contrary to the dictates both of policy and religion. During the past month the negociations have not been interrupted at *Chatillon-sur Seine,* where Lord Castlereagh, the Duc de Vicenza, and the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Plenipotentiaries have continued their discussions; though, in the same period, thousands of Victims have been daily sacrificed to the fiend of War, and the arts of destruction and desolation have been increased and aggravated beyond all example! To negociate in the spirit of concord, and to carry on war in the spirit of extermination, indicates a refinement in the code of public morals, at which cool lookers-on and old-fashioned reasoners feel justly astonished!

We confess our utter inability to make room for half the official documents which issue from the head-quarters and governments of the belligerents. Our selection is always made with an anxious desire

desire to introduce the papers of the highest importance; but as these do not connect the events, it may be useful, at such a season, briefly to recapitulate the leading circumstances of the campaign.

In our last we described the successive advantages gained by NAPOLEON over the separate corps and main army of BLUCHER, and the retreat of this General upon *Chalons*. This took place on the North-east road to Paris; while PRINCE SWARTZENBERG, with the main allied army, advanced on the South-east from *Troyes*, by *Nogent* and *Sens*. NAPOLEON, however, turned to the south, and, encountering the advance and flanks of the allied army, overthrew them with great loss on the 16th and 19th of February, at *Nangis*, and at the bridge of *Montereau*.

The allied army, whose advanced posts had occupied *Fontainbleau*, now fell back to *Troyes*, to which city they were followed on the 23d of February, by NAPOLEON. A general battle was expected; but they evacuated *Troyes*, and retreated beyond *Bar-sur-Aube*, even to *Chaumont*.

BLUCHER, in the mean time, endeavoured to join SWARTZENBERG at *Troyes;* but, not arriving in time, he was again attacked by NAPOLEON on the 28th of February, driven across the *Aube*, and followed to *Sezanne*, *Meaux*, and *Soissons*, across the *Aisne* to *Laon*, a strong position, in which he was joined by 40,000 men under WINZENGERODE and BULOW from Flanders.

In *Laon* he was attacked on the 9th by the whole army of NAPOLEON, who continued the attack through the 10th. On the 9th some advantages were gained over one corps of the assailants, and some cannon were taken. In the night of the 10th the French withdrew to *Soissons;* and a reference to Col. Lowe's dispatch, in which he describes the advance of two French battalions to the walls of *Laon*, on the evening of the second day, will afford indubitable proof that the French withdrew voluntarily, and not as a consequence of any open attack from Blucher's army, as was mistakenly conceived in the first instance.

While these affairs were passing before *Laon*, ST. PRIEST, another Russian General, captured *Rheims;* and SWARTZENBERG, to whom the road to *Paris* apparently lay open, took a lateral route towards *Chalons*, crossing the Aube at Arcis, Pont, and Nogent, and bearing with his left upon Paris.

NAPOLEON, on his return to *Soissons*, marched to the relief of *Rheims*, which he recaptured on the 11th, taking, according to his bulletin, 5000 prisoners and twenty-two pieces of cannon, and dispersing ST. PRIEST's corps. The last French papers announce the subsequent occupation of *Chalons*, after some advantages; and on Napoleon moving towards the Aube, the allies recrossed that river, and retreated again towards *Bar-sur-Aube* and *Chaumont*.

On the south-west frontier of France, MARSHAL WELLINGTON, having forced the weakened positions of MARSHAL SOULT on the *Adour*, has occupied *Pau* and *Bourdeaux*. The inhabitants of the latter city, or at least many of them, under the auspices of the English army, have, it is said, declared for the Bourbons; but this ought to excite little surprise, because many of the wealthy inhabitants of that commercial city are natives of the British Empire. The effective progress of the brave WELLINGTON must, of course, depend on the issue of a general battle with the united armies of SOULT or SUCHET; and on the fate of the armies of SWARTZENBERG and BLUCHER.

The following are the French Bulletins which describe the recent affairs near Laon and Rheims.

Paris, March 14. — The Empress Queen and Regent has received the following news of the situation of the armies to the 12th of March:

"The day after the battle of Craone (the 8th) the enemy was pursued by the Prince of Moskwa to the village of Etouville. General Woronzow, with 7 or 8000 men, guarded this position, which was very difficult to be got at, because the road which leads to it runs for a league between two impracticable marshes. Baron Gourgault, an officer of distinguished merit, set off at eleven at night from Chavignon, with two battalions of the old guard, turned the position, and proceeded by Challevois upon Chivi. He reached the enemy, whom he attacked with the bayonet at one in the morning. The Russians were awakened with the cries of *Vive l'Empereur,* and pursued to Laon. The Prince of the Moskwa debouched by the defile.

"On the 6th, at day break, we reconnoitred the enemy, who had joined the Prussian corps. The position was such as to be deemed unattackable. We took a position. The Duke of Ragusa, who had slept on the 8th at Corbone, appeared at two in the afternoon at Veslud, overthrew the enemy's advanced guard, at-

tacked

tacked the village of Ailbies, which he carried, and was successful during the whole day. At half-past six he took up a position. At seven the enemy made a dash of cavalry, one league in the rear, where the Duke of Reggio had a park of reserve. The Duke of Ragusa proceeded thither quickly; but the enemy had time to carry off fifteen pieces of cannon. A great part of the troops were saved. On the same day General Charpentier, with his division of the young guard, carried the village of Clacy. On the next day the enemy attacked this village seven times, and were seven times repulsed. General Charpentier lost 400 prisoners. The enemy left the avenues covered with his dead. The emperor's head-quarters were on the 9th and 10th at Chavignon. His Majesty, judging that it was impossible to attack the heights of Laon, fixed his head-quarters on the 11th at Soissons. The Duke of Ragusa occupied on the same day, Bery au Bac. General Corbineau praises the good dispositions of the inhabitants of Rheims.

"On the 7th, at eleven in the morning, General St. Priest, commanding a Russian division, appeared before Rheims and summoned it to surrender. General Corbineau replied with cannon. General Defrance then arrived with his division of Guards of Honour; he made a fine charge, and drove off the enemy. General St. Priest set fire to two great manufactories and to fifty houses, which were on the outside of the town; a conduct worthy of a deserter. In all times deserters have been the most cruel enemies of their country. Soissons has suffered much. The inhabitants have conducted themselves in the most honourable manner. There are no praises too great for the regiment of the Vistula, which formed the garrison; there are no praises which the regiment of the Vistula deems too great for the inhabitants. His Majesty has granted this brave corps thirty decorations of the Legion of Honour.

"The plan of the enemy's campaign appears to have been a kind of general dash upon Paris. Neglecting all the strong places of Flanders, and only observing Bergen-op-Zoom and Antwerp with troops inferior by half in number to the garrisons of those towns, the enemy penetrated upon Avesnes. Neglecting the places of the Ardennes, Mezierre, Rocroi, Philippeville, Givet, Charlemont, Montmedy, Maestrecht, Venloo, and Juliers, they passed by impracticable roads to arrive upon Avesnes and Rothel. These places communicate, are not observed, and the garrisons alarm the rear of the enemy considerably. Whilst General St. Priest burned Rheims, his brother was arrested by the inhabitants, and sent off prisoner to Charlemont. Neglecting all the places of the Meuse, the enemy advanced by Bar and St. Dizier. The garrison of Verdun is come quite to St. Mihiel. Near Bar, a Russian general, who remained some moments with fifteen men, after the departure of his troops, was killed, with his escort, by the peasants, in revenge for the atrocities he had ordered. Metz pushes its sorties to Nancy: Strasburg, and the other places of Alsace, being observed but by small parties, there is free ingress and egress, and provisions arrive in abundance. The troops of the garrison of Mentz go as far as Spires. The departments having hastened to complete the corps of battalions which are in all these places, where they are armed, equipped, and exercised, we may say that there are several armies in the rear of the enemy. His position cannot but become more dangerous daily. We see by the reports that have been intercepted, that the regiments of Cossacks, whose force was 250 men, have lost upwards of 120 men, without having been in action, but only by the hostilities of the peasants.

"The Duke of Castiglione manœuvres on the Rhone, in the department of the Aisne, and in Franche Comté. Generals Desaix and Marchand have driven the enemy from Savoy. Fifteen thousand men are passing the Alps, to reinforce the Duke of Castiglione. The Viceroy has obtained great success at Borghetto, and has driven the enemy upon the Adige. General Grenier, who set out from Placentia on the 2d of March, beat the enemy at Parma, and chased him beyond the Taro. The French troops that occupied Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Tuscany, are entering Piedmont, to pass the Alps. The exasperation of the population increases daily, in proportion to the atrocities which are committed by those hordes, more barbarous still than their climate; who dishonour the human race, and whose military existence has for its object pillage and crime, instead of honour and renown.

"The conferences of Lusigny for an armistice have failed. We could not agree upon the line of demarcation. We were agreed upon the points of occupation to the north and east, but the enemy wished not only to extend his line upon the Saone and the Rhone, but to enclose Savoy in it. We replied to this unjust pretension, by proposing to adopt on this line the *status quo*, and to leave the Duke of Castiglione and Count Bubna to settle it upon the line of their advanced posts. This was rejected. It was then necessary to renounce the idea of an armistice for a fortnight, which was likely to be attended with more inconvenience than advantages. The Emperor, besides, did not think he had a right to place a numerous population under the iron yoke from which they had been

been delivered. He would not consent to abandon our communications with Italy, which the enemy had so often and so vainly attempted to intercept, when our troops were not yet united.

"The weather has been constantly very cold; the bivouacs are very distressing during this season; but each party has been exposed to the same sufferings. It appears even that sickness makes great havoc in the enemy's army, whilst our's has but few sick."

Paris, March 16.—Her Majesty the Empress Queen and Regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies to the 14th:

"General St. Priest, commanding in chief the eighth Russian corps, had been for several days in position at Chalons-sur Marne, having an advanced guard at Sillery. This corps, composed of three divisions, which ought to have formed eighteen regiments and thirty-six battalions, had actually only eight regiments or sixteen battalions, making about 5 or 6000 men. General Jagow, commanding the last column of the Prussian reserve and having under his orders four regiments of the landwehr of Prussian Pomerania and the Marks, forming sixteen battalions, or 7000 men, who had been employed in the sieges of Torgau and Wittenburg, joined the corps of General St. Priest, whose force must therefore have been about 15 or 16,000 men, cavalry and artillery included.

"General St. Priest resolved to surprise Rheims, in which was stationed General Corbineau, at the head of the National Guard and three battalions of the levy-en-masse, with 700 cavalry and eight pieces of cannon. General Corbineau had placed General Defrance's division of cavalry at Chalons-sur-Vesle, two leagues from the town. On the 12th, at five in the morning, General St. Priest presented himself at the different gates. He made his principal attack on the gate of Laon, which the superiority of his numbers enabled him to force. General Corbineau operated his retreat with three battalions of the levy-en-masse and his 700 cavalry, and fell back upon Chalons-sur-Vesle. The National Guard and the inhabitants behaved very well in these circumstances.

"On the 11th, at four o'clock in the evening, the Emperor was on the heights of the Wind-Mill, a league from Rheims. The Duke of Ragusa formed the advanced guard. The General of Division Merlin attacked, surrounded, and took several battalions of Prussian landwehr. General Sebastiani, commanding two divisions of cavalry, advanced upon the town. One hundred pieces of cannon were engaged on the one side and the other. The enemy crowned the heights in front of Rheims. While the attack was making, the bridges of St. Brice were repaired, in order to turn the town. General Defrance made a superb charge with the Guards of Honour, who covered themselves with glory, particularly General Count Segur, commanding the 3d regiment, who charged between the town and the enemy, whom they drove into the suburbs, and from whom they took 100 cavalry and his artillery.

"Meanwhile General Count Krasinski having intercepted the communication from Rheims to Bery-au-Bac, the enemy abandoned the town, flying in disorder on all sides. The results of this day, which did not cost us 100 men, are 22 pieces of cannon, 5000 prisoners, 100 artillery and baggage waggons. The same battery of light artillery which killed General Moreau before Dresden, mortally wounded General St. Priest, who had come at the head of the Tartars of the desert to ravage our beautiful country.

"The Emperor entered Rheims at one in the morning, amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants of that great city, and has established his head-quarters there. The enemy is retreating, partly on Chalons, partly on Rethel, and partly on Laon. He is pursued in all directions. The 10th regiment of hussars, as well as the 3d regiment of the Guards of Honour, particularly distinguished itself. Gen. Count Segur has been severely wounded, but his life is not in danger."

Colonel Lowe, *the English officer attached to the army of Blucher, sent to his government the following account of the demonstrations and attacks on Laon, which was published in London in an* Extraordinary Gazette.

Head-Quarters of the Combined Armies, under Field-Marshal Blucher, Laon, March 10, 1814, *Eight, A.M.*

Sir—Bonaparte, with his whole force, attacked Field-Marshal Blucher yesterday, in his position at this place, and was repulsed with the loss of forty five pieces of cannon, with tumbrils, baggage, and prisoners, the numbers of which have not as yet been ascertained, as the left wing of the Field-Marshal's army is still in pursuit. The city of Laon is situated on an elevated plateau, with deep shelving banks, which command an extensive plain around; the town covers the greater part of the plateau; the remainder is crowned by an old castle, and by several windmills built on high terrace walls. General Bulow's army occupied this position; the remainder of the Field-Marshal's army was posted on the plain below, to the right and left of the town, fronting towards Soissons, and the cavalry was in reserve in the rear. Before day-light in the morning the enemy made his attack, and under cover of a thick fog, which concealed all his movements, obtained possession of the villages of Semilly and

and Ardon, close under the town, and which may be regarded as its suburbs. The musketry reached the walls of the town, and continued without intermission until about eleven o'clock, when the fog began to disperse. At this time the enemy was observed to be in force behind the villages of Semilly and Leuilly, with columns of infantry and cavalry on the Chaussee towards Soissons. He occupied at the same time, in force, the village of Ardon. The enemy was instantly repelled from Semilly, and Field-Marshal Blucher, the moment he could observe any thing of the enemy's position, ordered the cavalry from the rear to advance, and turn his left flank. General Count Woronzoff, who was on the right of the Field-Marshal's position, advanced at the same time with his infantry, pushed forward two battalions of yagers, which drove in the enemy's posts, sustained a charge of cavalry, and maintained themselves in an attitude to keep the left of the enemy in check until the cavalry could advance. The Field-Marshal, at the same time, directed the advance of a part of General Bulow's corps against the village of Ardon, from which the enemy, after sustaining a fire for about half an hour, was compelled to retreat.—Whilst the cavalry was taking a circuit round from the rear, and at about two o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy was observed to be advancing a column of sixteen battalions of infantry, with cavalry and artillery, along the chaussee from Rheims. General D'Yorck was directed to oppose him, and General Baron Sacken ordered to General D'Yorck's support. It was here the battle became most general and decisive. The enemy opened a formidable battery of at least 40 or 50 pieces of artillery, and advanced with a confidence from which he must have arrogated to himself every success. He formed a column of attack, and was moving forward with a pas de charge to the village of Althies, when Prince William of Prussia, who was advancing to the village at the same time, met him half way, and overthrew him. He then began his retreat, which soon became a flight. Eight pieces of artillery, with horses and every thing belonging to them, were immediately taken, and successively twenty-two pieces more. He was pursued as far as Corbeny, losing baggage, prisoners, &c. by the way, the details of all which have not yet arrived, as the pursuit has continued during the whole of the night, and as it is still going on.—On the right, no particular advantages were gained beyond the expulsion of the enemy from the villages he had gained possession of in the morning. General Count Woronzoff, towards the close of the day, again attacked with the greatest vigour, but he had large masses opposed to him, and the ground presented difficulties against the active co-operation of his cavalry.—The promptitude with which General Count Woronzoff conducted his advance in the morning, and the bravery and determination with which his troops attacked, were the admiration of every one.—The losses on either side it is as yet impossible to ascertain, but I have myself seen some hundred prisoners brought in here already.

P.S. Ten A.M.—The prisoners say that Bonaparte is still in front of Laon, and resolved on pursuing his attack this day.

The cannonade and musketry is already violent in the direction of Semilly and Leuilly.

P.S. Laon, Ten A.M. March 11, 1814.—The attack continued during the whole of yesterday. The plain below the city of Laon is interspersed with villages and small woods, which became the scene of very warm and obstinate contests. A wood near the village of Clacy, on the right of the position, was taken and re-taken four or five different times, and remained finally in possession of the Allied troops. The infantry of General Winzingerode's corps, under the command of General Count Woronzoff, were the troops engaged there; in the centre and left of the position the enemy maintained himself, and at about half an hour before sunset, he threw forward a body of skirmishers, supported by two battalions of infantry (the rest of his army remaining in reserve), and attacked the village of Semilly close under the walls of the town; but a battalion of Prussians, of General Bulow's corps, threw itself in the road, and, supported by the fire of the troops on each flank, compelled him to retire in disorder and with loss. This was the last operation attempted during the day. The fires of his bivouac were apparent along a very extended line at the beginning of the night; but in the morning it was observed he had retired, and the cavalry of the advanced guard are at this moment in pursuit of him, towards Chavignon, on the road to Soissons. Thus, during two days of successive attacks, the enemy has experienced nothing but defeat and discomfiture. The efforts of all his force have been broken against and recoiled from the bulwark which this fine position had afforded. The absence of the corps of D'Yorck, Kleist, and Sacken, which were in the morning pursuing the remainder of the troops that had advanced from Rheims, and which could not be recalled in time, prevented any active offensive operation being undertaken yesterday. But success had crowned the efforts of these corps in other respects, by the capture of between 3000 and 4000 prisoners, besides a great quantity of ammunition and baggage, and 45 pieces of cannon have already been brought in.

The intended future operations of this army have not yet been promulgated, but I apprehend they will be altogether of an offensive nature. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) H. Lowe, Colonel.

The

The Marquis of Wellington's accounts of the events near Bayonne, are as follow:

Downing-street, March 20, 1814.

Major Freemantle has arrived at this Office, bringing dispatches from the Marquis of Wellington, addressed to Earl Bathurst.

St. Sever, March 1, 1814.

My Lord,—I returned to garrison the 21st, and ordered the 6th and light divisions to break up from the blockade of Bayonne, and General Don Manuel Freyre to close up the cantonments of his corps towards Irun, and to be prepared to move when the left of the army should cross the Adour.

On the 24th, Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill passed the Gave d'Oleron at Villenave.

Mariscbal de Campo Don Pablo Murillo drove in the enemy's posts near Noverrens, and blockaded that place.

Field-Marshal Sir William Beresford likewise attacked the enemy on the 23d, in their fortified posts at Hastingues and Overgave, on the left of the Gave de Pau, and obliged them to retire within the tete-du-pont at Peyrehorade.

The 6th and light divisions crossed the Adour on the morning of the 27th at daylight, and we found the enemy in a strong position near Orthes, with his right on the heights on the road to Dax, and occupying the village of St. Boes, and his left the heights above Orthes and that town, and opposing the passage of the river, by Sir Rowland Hill.

Marshal Sir William Beresford carried the village of St. Boes with the 4th division, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole, after an obstinate resistance by the enemy: but the ground was so narrow that the troops could not deploy to attack the heights, notwithstanding the repeated attempts of Major-General Ross and Brigadier-General Vasconcello's Portuguese Brigade; and it was impossible to turn the enemy by their right, without an excessive extension of our line.

I therefore so far altered the plan of the action, as to order the immediate advance of the 3d and 6th divisions, and I moved forward Colonel Barnard's brigade of the light division, to attack the left of the height on which the enemy's right stood.

This attack, led by the 52d regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Colborne, and supported on their right by Major-General Brisbane's and Colonel Kean's brigades of the 3d division, and by simultaneous attacks on the left by Major-General Anson's brigade of the 4th division, and on the right by Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, with the remainder of the 3d division and the 6th division under Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, dislodged the enemy from the heights, and gave us the victory.

In the mean time Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill had forced the passage of the Gave above Orthes, and seeing the state of the action, he moved immediately with the 2d division of infantry under Lieutenant-General Sir William Stewart, and Major-General Fane's brigade of cavalry, direct for the great road from Orthes to St. Sever, thus keeping upon the enemy's left.

The enemy retired at first in admirable order, taking every advantage of the numerous good positions which the country afforded. The losses, however, which they sustained in the continued attacks of our troops, and the danger with which they were threatened by Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's movements, soon accelerated their movements, and the retreat at length became a flight, and their troops were in the utmost confusion.

Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton took advantage of the only opportunity which offered to charge with Major-General Lord Edward Somerset's brigade, in the neighbourhood of Sault de Navailles, where the enemy had been driven from the high road by Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill. The 7th hussars distinguished themselves upon this occasion, and made many prisoners.

We continued the pursuit till it was dusk, and I halted the army in the neighbourhood of Sault de Navailles.

I cannot estimate the extent of the enemy's loss: we have taken six pieces of cannon and a great many prisoners, the numbers I cannot at present report. The whole country is covered by their dead. Their army was in the utmost confusion when I last saw it passing the heights near Sault de Navailles, and many soldiers had thrown away their arms. The desertion has since been immense.

Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill has moved upon Aire, and the advanced posts of the centre are at Casares.

The enemy are apparently retiring upon Agen, and have left open the direct road towards Bourdeaux.

Whilst the operations, of which I have above given the report, were carrying on the right of the army, Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, in concert with Rear-Admiral Penrose, availed himself of an opportunity which offered on the 23d of February, to cross the Adour below Bayonne, and to take possession of both banks of the river at its mouth. The vessels destined to form the bridge could not get in till the 24th, when the difficult, and at this season of the year dangerous operation of bringing them in, was effected with a degree of gallantry and skill seldom equalled. Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope particularly mentions Captain O'Reilly and Lieutenant Cheshyre, Lieutenant Douglas, and Lieutenant Collins of the royal navy, and also Lieutenant Debenham, agent of transports; and I am

 infinitely

infinitely indebted to Rear-Admiral Penrose for the cordial assistance I received from him in preparing for this plan, and for that which he gave Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope in carrying it into execution.

The enemy, conceiving that the means of crossing the river, which Lieutenant-general Sir John Hope had at his command, viz. rafts made of pontoons, had not enabled him to cross a large force in the course of the 22d, attacked the corps which he had sent over on that evening. This corps consisted of six hundred men of the 2d brigade of guards, under the command of Major-general the Honourable Edward Stopford, who repulsed the enemy immediately. The rocket brigade was of great use upon this occasion.

Three of the enemy's gun-boats were destroyed this day, and a frigate lying in the Adour received considerable damage from the fire of a battery of eighteen-pounders, and was obliged to go higher up the river to the neighbourhood of the bridge.

Lieutenant-general Sir John Hope invested the citadel of Bayonne on the 25th, and Lieutenant-general Don Manuel Freyre moved forward with the fourth Spanish army, in consequence of directions which I had left for him. On the 27th the bridge having been completed, Lieutenant-general Sir John Hope deemed it expedient to invest the citadel of Bayonne more closely than he had done before; and he attacked the village of St. Etienne, which he carried, having taken a gun and some prisoners from the enemy; and his posts are now within nine hundred yards of the outworks of the place.

The result of the operations which I have detailed to your lordship is, that Bayonne, St. Jean Pied de Port, and Navarrens are invested, and the army having passed the Adour, are in possession of all the great communications across the river, after having beaten the enemy and taken their magazines.

Total loss from the 14th to the 17th of Feb. 1814, inclusive.

British—1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 22 rank and file, killed; 1 general staff, 1 major, 7 captains, 8 lieutenants, 1 staff, 8 serjeants, 3 drummers, 126 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file missing.

Portuguese—1 drummer, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

(Signed) E. M. Pakenham,
Adt. Gen.

Names of the Officers Killed.

British Killed.

15th February.—Royal Artillery—Lieut. George Moore.

26th February, 1814, inclusive.—2 captains, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 16 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 6 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 9 serjeants, 3 drummers, 110 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 27 rank and file, missing.

Names of the Officers Killed.

British Officers Killed.

Feb. 23.—Royal Engineers.—Capt. T. Pitts.

68th Foot.—Capt. James W. M. Leith.

Total loss on the 27th of February.

British—1 major, 6 captains, 7 lieutenants, 1 staff, 21 serjeants, 3 drummers, 169 rank and file, killed; 2 general staff, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 7 majors, 30 captains, 49 lieutanants, 14 ensigns, 1 staff, 1 quarter-master, 17 serjeants, 11 drummers, 1203 rank and file, 83 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 27 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Portuguese—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 4 serjeants, 59 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 5 captains, 6 lieutenants, 11 ensigns, 20 serjeants, 6 drummers, 452 rank and file, wounded; 3 serjeants, 36 rank and file, missing.

British Officers Killed.

Royal German Artillery—Capt. Fred. Lympher (Major).

Royal Engineers—Capt. Parker.

5th Foot, 1st batt.—Lieut. H. L. Hopkins.

6th Foot, 1st batt.—Lieuts. W. Pattulo and Henry Scott.

20th Foot—Major James Bent; Capt. J. St. Aurin.

42d Foot, 1st batt.—Adj.-Lieut. John W. Innes.

45th Foot, 1st batt.—Lieutenant John Metcalf.

87th Foot, 2d batt.—Lieut. James Fitzgerald.

88th Foot, 1st batt.—Capt. H. M'Dermott; Lieut. Jas. Moriarty.

Chasseurs Britannique—Capt. Charles Millins.

Brunswick Light Infantry—Capt. Ernest de Brexeim; Lieut. Ernest Koshenahr.

Portuguese Officers Killed.

21st regt. of the Line—Capt. Samuel Germin.

11th Caçadores—Lieut.-Col. — Kilshaw; Capt. Antonio Re du Silva.

St. Sever, March 4, 1814.

My Lord,—The rain which fell in the afternoon of the 1st swelled the Adour, and all the rivulets falling into that river, so considerably, as materially to impede our further progress, and to induce me on the next day to halt the army till I could repair the bridges, all of which the enemy had destroyed. The rain continued till last night, and the river is so rapid that the pontoons cannot be laid upon it.

The enemy had collected a corps at Ayre, probably to protect the evacuation

of

of a magazine which they had at that place. Sir Rowland Hill attacked this corps on the 2d, and drove them from their post with considerable loss, and took possession of the town and magazine.

I am sorry to have to report that we lost the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Hood on this occasion, an officer of great merit and promise. In other respects our loss was not severe.

I have, &c.

The Earl Bathurst. WELLINGTON.

Total British loss from Feb. 28 to March 2, 1814, inclusive.

1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 1 general staff, 1 major, 4 captains, 7 lieutenants, 9 serjeants, 2 drummers, 112 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Names of the Officers Killed to the 2d of March, inclusive.

3d Guards—Lieut.-Col. Hon. Fred. W. Hood, (A. A. G.)

50th Foot, 1st batt.—Lieut. Duncan M'Donnell.

71st Foot, 1st batt.—Lieut. James Anderson.

Aire, March 13, 1814.

The excessive bad weather and violent fall of rain, in the beginning of the month, having swelled, to an extraordinary degree, all the rivers, and rendered it difficult and tedious to repair the numerous bridges, which the enemy had destroyed in their retreat, and the different parts of the army being without communication with each other, I was obliged to halt.

The enemy retired after the affair with Lieutenant-general Sir Rowland Hill, on the 2d, by both banks of the Adour towards Tarbes, probably with a view to be joined by the detachments from Marshal Suchet's army, which left Catalonia in the last week in February.

In the mean time I sent, on the 7th, a detachment, under Major-general Fane, to take possession of Pau; and another on the 8th, under Marshal Sir William Beresford, to take possession of Bourdeaux.

I have the pleasure to inform your lordship, that the marshal arrived there yesterday, (the small force which was there having, in the preceding evening, retired across the Garonne,) and that this important city is in our possession.

Lieutenant-general Don Manuel Frere joined the army this day, with that part of the 4th army under his immediate command, and I expect that Major-general Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry will join tomorrow.

I learn from Major-general Fane, who commands Lieutenant-general Sir Rowland Hill's out-posts, that the enemy have this day collected a considerable force in the neighbourhood of Couchez, and I therefore conclude that they have been joined by the detachment of the army of Catalonia, which, it is reported, amounts to 10,000 men.

Nothing important has occurred at the blockade of Bayonne, or in Catalonia, since I addressed your lordship last.

Aire, March 14, 1814.

I enclose Marshal Sir William Beresford's private letter to me, written after his arrival at Bourdeaux, from which you will see, that the Mayor and people of the town have adopted the white cockade, and declared for the house of Bourbon.

[Marshal Sir William Beresford's private letter, to which Lord Wellington's dispatch refers, is dated Bourdeaux, 12th March, 1814.

It states, in substance, that he entered the city on that day. That he was met a short distance from the town, by the civil authorities and population of the place, and was received in the city with every demonstration of joy.

The magistrates and the city guards took off the eagles and other badges, and spontaneously substituted the white cockade, which had been adopted universally by the people of Bourdeaux.

Eighty-four pieces of cannon were found in the city; and an hundred boxes of secreted arms had been produced already.]

HOLLAND.

On the 8th of March, the British army sent to assist in expelling the French from this and the adjoining countries, attempted to take the strong fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom by storm, but failed, with the loss of nearly its whole force, in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The following is the dispatch of the commanding officer, describing this tragical affair.

Bergen-op-Zoom, March 10.

SIR,—I have now the honour of reporting to your excellency, that the column which made the attack on the Antwerp side got into the place about eleven o'clock on the night of the 8th, by the clock of this town; but at about half-past eleven, by the time we were regulated by, a delay having occurred at Bourgbliet, occasioned by my finding it necessary to change the point of attack, on account of the state of the ice at the first intended spot. Every exertion was made by Lieut.-Col. Smyth and Capt. Sir G. Hoste, of the Royal Engineers, in getting on the ladders and planks requisite for effecting the enterprise, and in directing the placing them for the descent into the ditch, and passing the feet in the ice, and ascending the ramparts of the body of the place; during which operation several men were lost by a fire from the rampart. After we were established on the rampart, and had occupied some houses, from whence we might have been much annoyed, and had sent a strong patrole towards the point at which Major-Gen. Skerrett and Lieut.-

 Col.

Col. Carleton had entered, I detached Lieut.-Col. Clifton, with part of the 1st Guards, to secure the Antwerp Gate, and to see if he could get any information of the column under Lieut.-Col. Morrice. Lieut.-Col. Clifton reached the gate, but found that it could not be opened by his men, the enemy throwing a very heavy fire up a street leading to it. It was also found they occupied an outwork, commanding the bridge, which would effectually render that outlet useless to us. I heard nothing more of this detachment, but considered it as lost, the communication having been interrupted by the enemy.

Lieut.-Col. Rooke, with part of the 3d Guards, was afterwards sent in that direction, drove the enemy from the intermediate rampart, and reached the gate, when he found it useless to attempt any thing, and ascertained that the outwork was still occupied. We were joined in the course of the night by the 33d, 55th, and 2d battalion of the 69th regt. but the state of uncertainty as to what had passed at other points, determined me not to weaken the force now collected, by attempting to carry points which we could not maintain, or penetrate through the streets with the certain loss of a great number of men, particularly as I heard that the troops at the Water Port Gate, under Lieut.-Col. Muller, were very seriously opposed. I sent the 33d to reinforce him.

The enemy continued a galling fire upon us, and at one time held the adjoining bastion, from the angle of which they completely commanded our communication with the exterior, and brought their guns at that angle to bear against us. They were charged and driven away by Majors Muttlebury and Hogg, with the 69th and 55th, in a very spirited and gallant style.

Finding that matters were becoming more serious, and being still without any information from other points, excepting that of the failure of Lieut.-Col. Morrice's column near the Nourd Gate, I determined, at the suggestion of Colonel Lord Proby, to let part of the troops withdraw, which was done at the ladders where they entered.

About day-light the enemy having again possessed themselves of the before-mentioned bastion, they were again driven from it by Majors Muttlebury and Hogg, with their weak battalions, in the same gallant manner. I soon afterwards began sending off some more men, when Lieut. Col. Jones, who had been taken prisoner in the night, came to me, (accompanied by a French officer, who summoned me to surrender) and informed me that Lieut.-Col. Muller, and the troops at the Water Port Gate, had been obliged to surrender, and were marched prisoners into the town; when I also learnt the fate of Lieut.-Col. Clifton's detachment, and of Major-Gen. Skerrett, Major-Gen. Gore, and Lieut.-Col. Carleton, and that the troops which had followed them had suffered very much, and had been repulsed from the advanced points along the rampart where they had penetrated to. I was convinced that a longer continuance of the contest would be an useless loss of lives, and without a prospect of relief as we were situated. I therefore consented to adopt the mortifying alternative of laying down our arms. J. G. Cooke, Major-Gen.

To Gen. Sir Thomas Graham.

List of the Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Attack upon Bergen-op-Zoom, by Storm, on the Night of the 8th.

Killed.—Staff—Brigadier-Gen. Gore, 33d regt.

1st Foot Guards—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. Macdonald.

3d Ditto—Lieut.-Col. Mercer.

4th batt. Royal Scotts—Captains M'Nicol and Wetheral; and Lieutenant Henry Miles.

37th regt. 2d batt.—Ensign Sandes.

44th regt. 2d batt.—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. Carleton; and Ensign James Maxwell.

91st foot, 2d batt. — Ensign Hugh M'Dougald.

Royal Sappers and Miners—Sub.-Lieut. Adamson.

Wounded.—Royal Artillery—Capt. E. Michell (B. M.), severely.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. Abbey, severely, since dead.

1st Foot Guards—Lieut.-Col. Clifton, severely, since dead; Capts. Lindsey, Dukenfield, and Trelawny, severely, not dangerously, prisoners; Capt. Bulteel, severely, since dead; Ensign Pardoe, severely, not dangerously, prisoner.

Coldstream Guards—Capt. Shawe, severely, not dangerously.

3d Foot Guards—Capt. Stothert (B.M.), severely, not dangerously.

Royal Scots, 4th batt.—Capt. Purvis, severely, prisoner; Lieuts. Stoyte, Robertson, and W. Midgley, severely.

21st Foot, 2d batt.—Major Robt. Henry (Lieut.-Col.) severely, not dangerously; Capt. Darrah, severely, not dangerously; Capt. Donald M'Kenzie, severely, leg amputated; First Lieutenants the Hon. F. H. Morris, slightly, H. Pigou, slightly; Second Lieutenants John Bulteel, severely, since dead; D. Moody, severely, prisoner; D. Rankin, severely, prisoner; Ensign Sir W. Crosby, severely.

33d regt.—Lieut.-Col. Elphinstone, severely, not dangerously; Capt. Guthrie, ditto; Lieut. M'Quarrie, slightly; Lieut. Kerr, severely; Lieut. Buck, slightly; Lieut Pode, severely, prisoner; Ensign Bannatyne, severely; Ensign Canning, ditto; Ensign Howard, slightly; Adj. Priestley, ditto.

37th regt. 2d. batt.—Lieut. Dyer, severely,

verely, prisoner; Ensign W. Ralph, slightly; Ensign T. Butler, ditto; Adj. John Lang, severely.

44th regt. 2d batt.—Major George Harding (Brevet Lieut.-Col.) severely, not dangerously, prisoner; Capt. J. C. Guthrie, slightly; Capts. D. Power and J. Ballard, severely, prisoners; Capt. J. Dudie, severely; Lieut. G. C. Beatty, slightly, prisoner; Lieuts. John O'Reilly and O. Tomkins, severely, prisoners; Ensigns H. Martin and Gilbert Dunlevie, severely; Adjutant Meade and Ensign Whitney, severely, prisoners.

55th regt.—Capt. Campbell, severely, prisoner; Capt. M'Donald, slightly, ditto; Lieut. Friend, slightly, prisoner; Lieuts. Gardner, Adams, and Sinclair, severely, prisoners: Lieut. and Adj. Delgairns, severely, prisoner; Ensigns Marshall, Revely, Goodall, and King, severely, prisoners.

69th regt. 2d batt.—Lieut.-Col. Morrice, severely, not dangerously; Ensign Ryan, severely, prisoner.

91st regt. 2d batt.—Lieut.-Col. Ottley, severely, not dangerously, prisoner; Capt. Arch. Campbell, slightly, prisoner; Lieut. John Campbell, severely, not dangerously. Lieut. John M'Donald, slightly; Lieut. and Adjutant Scott, slightly, prisoner; Ensign D. V. Machen, slightly, prisoner; Ensigns J. Briggs, Horseley, and Gage, severely, prisoners; Quarter-master Ferguson, severely, not dangerously, prisoner.

General Staff—Major-Gen. Skerrett, severely, prisoner; Capt. Desbrow, aid-de-camp, slightly, prisoner.

Missing.—1st Foot Guards—Major-Gen. Cooke; Lieut.-Col. Jones; Ensigns Masters and Honyman; Surgeon Curtis.

Royal Scots, 4th batt.—Lieut.-Col. Muller; Lieut. Macartney.

44th Foot, 2d batt.—Capt. George Crozier; Lieuts. Fred. Hemming, R. J. Turnbarrow, J. S. Sinclair.

33d Foot, 2d batt.—Capt. G. Colclough, Aid-de-Camp to Brig.-Gen. Gore.

55th Foot—Major Hogg.

69th Foot, 2d batt.—Major Muttlebury; Surgeon G. Reeeve.

91st Foot, 2d batt.—Surgeon W. Young; Assistant-Surgeon H. J. O'Donnell.

Capt. Cuyler, Aid-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Skerrett. A. Macdonald.

Lieut.-Col. Deputy Adj. Gen.

N.B. Those returned missing are all prisoners in Bergen-op-Zoom.

On the 10th Lieut.-Col. Jones and Major James Hamilton Stanhope agreed to a suspension of hostilities for three days, with Lieut.-Col. Le Clerc, commander of French engineers, and M. Hugot de Neufville, town-major, as also for settling the exchange of prisoners, and particularly for paying due attention to the wounded: the terms are liberal to our brave little army, and consoling to the friends of the sufferers. The conditions were approved of by Major-Gen. Cooke and the French general Bizanet. The chief article expresses that "all prisoners of war, wounded and others, of his Majesty's forces, shall be restored, by giving their parole of honour not to serve against France, or her allies, in Europe, until they shall have been regularly exchanged."

ITALY.

The King of Naples, the brother-in-law of Napoleon, having joined the allies against France; the Viceroy, Beauharnois, who commands the French armies, has been compelled to fall back on Milan, though by the last accounts he still maintained himself near Mantua, and claimed some advantages. Part of the armies in Italy are, however, said to be crossing the Alps, to join Augereau, in Burgundy, in which case it is probable the Milanese will be evacuated.

The British Parliament met on the 21st, after an adjournment of three months.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE corporation of London, with its usual respect to the public interest, has printed an able report of the committee appointed by the court of common council, to examine into *the cause of the late high price of bread.* They are of opinion, that the high price of bread, in the months of August and September last, arose from a variety of causes, which operated to keep up the price of flour, notwithstanding the abundant harvest. In the months of July and August, and great part of the month of September, many of the mills could not work for want of water, on account of the dryness of the summer; and several of the mills about town which could work, were engaged in answering the demands of government, for the army abroad, *and the prisoners of war in this country.* The cause of the average price of wheat being so much lower than that of flour in the month of August, arose from an influx of foreign wheats upon the markets, of an inferior quality, a great part not fit for the purpose of making flour for bread used in the metropolis, which was returned as for mealing, and taken into the average, and there being but little English wheat sold at that time; the

the chief of the foreign wheat was purchased for ship biscuit, and for bread for the army and the prisoners of war, and a part only to mix with good English wheat for the purpose of making flour for the bakers. They had particular reference to the Act of Parliament of the 37th Geo. III. for setting the assize of bread; and lament the deficiencies therein, the sellers of flour being almost entirely left out of the said Act of Parliament; and although the corn-factors are required by that Act, to make a return of all wheat sold, and to whom, and for what purposes, yet the returns of flour are required to be made by the bakers. The profit of the baker being fixed by the Act, and always the same, whether the price of flour is high or low, he does not now go to market to endeavour to procure his flour at as cheap a rate as he can, and of course no price can be called a market price, which is fixed by the sellers without the article being sold in the market; this market, or top price, is regulated by the sellers of flour to the bakers, who meet together on the Monday, and fix the same, and the price then determined on, is general throughout the trade, and is published in the newspapers; so that the Court of Aldermen and Lord Mayor, in setting the assize of bread by the present Act, are completely regulated by the sellers of flour! It appeared in evidence, that several millers, or dealers in flour, are also concerned in the profits arising from bakers' shops, which are chiefly those called underselling shops, independent of others who hold the leases of regular and established houses, and compel the bakers therein to take their flour of them exclusively. The Corn Market, though called an open market, yet is private property, and managed by a Committee of Proprietors, who are all, or chiefly, corn-factors, or dealers in that article; and that they let the stands not only to factors, but to dealers and jobbers, and frequently prefer the latter; that very few farmers attend the market to sell their own corn, and that almost the whole is sold by factors. It appeared also, that almost all the persons calling themselves flour-factors, are totally dealers and jobbers in flour; for, although they may be the brokers or agents to the persons consigning their flour to the London market, they are the principals in the sale of it to the bakers. Having maturely considered all the evidence produced, they are decidedly of opinion, *that various alterations are necessary, not only as regards the setting of the Assize of Bread, but as regards the corn and flour trade in general; and that the whole of the Acts of Parliament now in force, relative to bread, should be consolidated, with the following additions and alterations:* The Corn Market should be a free and open market in every respect, both as to buyers and sellers; as all the corn and flour factors are brokers, they should be made subject to the same regulations as all other brokers on the Royal Exchange, or elsewhere; all factors should be compelled to make a return to the proper officer, or place in the market, of all corn and flour sold, stating for whom, to whom, and at what price; all farmers and masters of vessels, selling their own corn, or millers selling their own flour, should be compelled also to make a return to the same officer or place, stating to whom sold, and at what price; no person whatsoever should be allowed, under a heavy penalty, to sell any corn or flour for another, by way of agency or commission, except a regular factor; a heavy penalty should be inflicted upon persons meeting together for the purpose of fixing a price upon flour; no miller, mealman, or factor, should be allowed, directly or indirectly, to be concerned in the carrying on the business of a baker.

The late Fraud on the Stock Exchange has been investigated by a Sub-Committee, appointed to enquire into the late nefarious business relating to the reported death of Bonaparte, who made their report to the Stock Exchange at large. The evidence contained in the report stated, that the pretended *Colonel du Bourgh*, after leaving the post-chaise, was driven in a hackney-coach to No. 13, Green-street, Grosvenor-square; which house was let furnished to *Lord Cochrane*, the *Hon. Cochrane Johnstone*, and *Mr. Butt*, who came in on the 13th of February, and occasionally met there several times previous to the Colonel's arriving. *Mr. Fearn*, a stock-broker, stated, that he latterly had been in the habit of doing business in the funds for Lord Cochrane, Cochrane Johnstone, and Mr. Butt; that he always understood that what business he did for Mr. Butt was to be placed to Lord Cochrane's account: that on the 21st of February, the day the fraud was put in practice, he sold for

Lord Cochrane......	£139,000 Omnium.
Cochrane Johnstone..	120,000 Omnium.
For ditto........	100,000 Consols.
Mr. Butt..........	124,000 Omnium.
For ditto........	168,000 Consols.

These parties have since denied their participation!

The British Navy consists at present of 1000 ships of different descriptions, of which 760 are in commission. Of these 161 are of the line, 34 from 50 to 44, 155 frigates, 130 sloops, 9 fire-ships, 183 brigs, 41 cutters, and 57 schooners.

On the 7th of March, Lord Somerville's Spring Show of Cattle, in Goswell-street, commenced. This establishment, as a general repository for the inspection and sale of useful agricultural implements, seems also to have given a new impulse to mechanical ingenuity, the number of instruments forming a very interesting part of this year's exhibition. At five o'clock, on the 8th, more than 300 persons sat down in Freemasons' Hall to a dinner, his Lordship

ship in the Chair, supported by Earl Mansfield, Earl Conyngham, Earl Rothes, Earl Tyrconnel, the Count de la Gardie, Earl Hardwicke, Earl Chichester, Earl Harewood, Earl Darnley, Lord Hinton, Sir John Sebright, Sir Watkin W. Wynne, &c. &c. TWELVE LARGE SILVER CUPS, of different patterns, were then brought into the room in procession, and placed on the table before his Lordship, who having broken the seals of the judges' awards, announced the names of the successful candidates.—*For Live Stock.* John Thorp, esq. of Chippenham Park, Somersetshire; Mr. Thomas Drewitt, grazier, of Ripley, in Surrey; Mr. Martin Webber, grazier, of Esher, Surrey; Mr. Thomas Dalby, of Grub-street, London; and Mr. W. Elphick, of Cobham, Surrey.—*For Shepherd's Premiums.* Thomas Joyce, esq. of Freshford Hall, Somersetshire; and R. Astley, esq. of Odstone Hall, Leicestershire.—*For Wool.* Mr. Frederick Smith, Mr. Heath, and Mr. Whittington.—His Lordship then read the award of the judges, of a cup to himself, for his pair of six-year-old Devon oxen.—The judges next adjudged two cups to Mr. John Ellman, jun. for two pens of South-down ewe hogs.—The next award was a cup to his Lordship, for his pen of Merino-Ryeland ewe hogs.—A cup was next adjudged to Christopher T. Towers, esq. for his pen of 2-year old Merino-down sheep.—A cup to Mr. William Giblett, of Mickleford Hall, for his breeding sow and her pigs.—A cup to Mr. Richard Hudson, jun. for his 5-year old Hereford ox.—The award of the shepherds' premiums, for encouraging attention to the rearing of lambs, was to Stephen Payne, shepherd to the Earl of Bridgewater, six pounds, for raising from 448 South-down ewes, 545 lambs; to Charles Payne, shepherd to Mr. John Ellman, sen. four pounds, for raising from 552 South-down ewes, 662 lambs; to Benjamin Greenshill, shepherd to Lord Somerville, five pounds, for raising from 150 Merino crossed ewes, 155 healthy lambs.—The award respecting wool was next read, and one cup was given to Mr. William Walton, and another for Mr. Richard Lees, of Gallashields.

The Merino Society's Sheep Show was opened in Goswell-street, for exhibiting the pens of Spanish, or Spanish-crossed sheep, on the 11th of March. One of the sheep, from a pen of five wethers, exhibited by J. Cawston, esq. 35 months old, which weighed, alive, 19 stone, was shown in the yard, and its produce of wool, weighed before the company, was 8½lb. after which the same sheep was slaughtered, dressed, and weighed as follows: Carcase and head, 12st. 2lb.—Loose fat, 1st. 7¼lb.—About twelve packs of wools arrived from New South Wales, and have been sold at prices averaging 5s. per lb.

MARRIED.

At Epsom, F. C. O'Neil O'Hanlon, of Newry, esq. to Eliza Georgiana, fourth daughter of S. Hawkins, esq. of Mead House.

Mr. Cattle, of Fleet-street, to Miss E. Cathcart, daughter-in-law of J. Dutton, esq. of Hare Hatch.

Lieut. S. Kentish, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Barnes, only daughter of P. B. esq. of Surrey-place, Kent-road.

Mr. E. Read, of Streatham, to Eliza, youngest daughter of J. D. esq. of South Lambeth.

Henry, son of the late R. Barnewall, esq. of London, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late J. Nugent, esq. of Clay-hill, Epsom.

At St. Antholin's Church, Watling-street, J. H. Bourne, esq. of Partney, to Miss Budden, of Canterbury.

Mr. G. Vernon, seventh son of the Archbishop of York, to Miss Eyre, eldest daughter of Colonel E.

The Rev. J. J. Conybeare, Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, to Mary, only daughter of the Rev. C. Davies.

Mr. T. Smart, surgeon, of Wandsworth, Surrey, to Louisa, youngest daughter of S. Fearn, esq. of Spital-square.

Edmond Hambrough, esq. of Abbs Court, to Miss Joynson, of Hayes.

D. Ker, esq. of Portavo and Montalto, to Lady Selina Stewart, daughter to the Earl of Londonderry.

At Streatham, the Rev. J. Bannister, of Brampton, to Miss Shuttleworth, of Upper Tooting.

Mr. Newman, of Little Caen-Hoe-Cottage, Bedfordshire, to Miss Knowlys, of London.

At St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, Mr. T. Saunders, of Upper Thames-street, solicitor, to Susanna, only child of J. Goulding, esq. of Bankside.

J. H. Tapley, esq. of Newington Mote, Kent, to Miss M. Coveney, second daughter of W. C. esq. of Sunny Hill.

Mr. Woodbridge, of Twickenham, to Miss H. Brightly, of Laxfield.

At Guildford, Mr. J. Vanner, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Earl.

At Albury, Mr. J. Cooke, of Guildford, to Miss Ryde, only surviving daughter of Mr. W. R.

At Epping, Mr. Thos. Samuel Mott, attorney-at-law, to Miss Pollett.

J. Inglis, esq. of Mark-lane, to Miss Brandreth, of Houghton Regis.

Captain J. Prevost, R. N. to the only daughter of the late L. Teissier, esq. of Woodcote Park, Surrey.

E. Wigan, esq. late of the East India Company's Service, son of the late R. W. esq. of Abbots Bromley, to Eliza, only daughter of the late Rev. S. Webb.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Right Hon. the Earl of Portsmouth, to Miss Hanson, eldest daughter of John H. esq. of Bloomsbury-square, and Farleigh-house, and cousin to the Bishop of Rochester.

Mr. J. Kay, of Aldersgate-street, to Mrs. Poulton, daughter of the late W. Mellish, esq. barrister, of Gray's Inn.

Lieut.-Col. Blakeney, of the Royal Fusileers, to Maria, daughter of the late Colonel Gardiner.

John Dearman Church, esq. to Bromley Caroline, only surviving daughter of the late John Henry Metzener, esq.

Mr. Daniel Burrell, of Dorking, to Charlotte, only daughter of Jas. Scatcherd, esq. of Avemaria-lane.

Mr. A. W. Johnson, to Miss J. S. Hardess, daughter of the late Charles Matthew H. esq.

Joseph Freeman, esq. of Spring-gardens, to Mary Bell, eldest daughter of William Hammond, esq. of Southgate.

DIED.

At Fulham, *Mr. Henry Brand*, eldest son of the Hon. Lieut.-Col. B.

At Chelsea, *Mrs. Parsons*, widow of the late Rev. John P. rector of Pulham, Dorset.

At Walworth, 79, *Mrs. Taylor*.

At Richmond, 67, *Simon Kendal, esq.* formerly a merchant in the Island of Jamaica.

At Woolwich, *Capt. William Hall*, of the royal artillery, assistant-inspector of the Royal Military Academy.

In her 58th year, *Mrs. Edwards*, late of Kew Cottage, Twickenham, mother to Mrs. Litchfield, formerly of the Theatre Royal Covent-Garden.

In Fitzroy-street, *Mrs. Schauer*, widow.

In College-street, Westminster, *Mrs. Barrett*, widow of the late Wm. B. esq. of Parliament-place.

The wife of J. Wilson, esq. proprietor of the European Museum, niece of the late Gen. Gadsden, and first cousin to the Hon. Wm. Hassell Gibbes, colonel of the Charlestown artillery, and Chancellor of South Carolina.

In Howland-street, much lamented, *John Greenwell, esq.* of the East India Company's service, in which, during a period of forty years, he was no less distinguished for attention to the interests of the establishment, than for suavity of manners, and unsullied probity of character.

At Hammersmith, 67, *Mrs. Catherine Lotherington*, relict of the late Mr. J. L.

At Ripley, 83, *Mrs. Sarah Lonsdale*, many years of West Smithfield.

In Southampton-row, *Mr. John Miles*, by whom the contract for building the magnificent new Custom House was lately undertaken.

Mrs. Hogard, wife of L. H. esq. of Hampstead-road.

After having passed his grand climacteric with less visitation from indisposition of mind or body than happens to mankind in general, at his house in Owen's-row, Islington, *John Beardmore, esq.* formerly of the great porter-brewing firm of Calvert and Co. in Red Cross-street, London. He was born in dependent circumstances, and of humble parentage, in the country. The theatre of life was his school and university; and, in it, he passed through all his degrees with increasing honours. For many years after his residence in London he acted as a clerk in the brewery in which he finally became a partner. When it was deemed proper to transfer the concern from Red Cross-street, and to consolidate it with that in Campion-lane, Upper Thames-street, Mr. B. withdrew himself entirely from business, and retired to Islington. Mr. B. possessed a memory richly stored with pleasant anecdotes, sprightly remarks, and useful information on a vast variety of topics, derived not from *books*, but from *living studies*. From the hour in which he quitted business, he grew insensibly more and more the victim of listlessness and *ennui*. With high animal spirits—with a mind still active, and a body still robust—with confirmed health, independent property, an amiable wife, numerous friends, a plentiful table, and a social neighbourhood, Mr. B. was no longer '*at home*,' as it were, in his own house. The main-spring of action was now stopped. In all his pleasures, in all his engagements, for the day, for the week, or for the month, he was conscious of a *vacuum*. Want of customary application brought on relaxation of activity; want of exercise, languor of body, and depression of spirits; a train of evils ensued, comprising loss of appetite, nervous affections, debility, mental and corporeal—decay, pain, and death.

Aged 55, *Anne Susanna*, wife of Mr. Thiselton, of Goodge-street, bookseller, leaving one daughter and five sons to deplore her loss.

At Cole Harbour, the *Right Hon. Lady L. Taylor*, wife of T. T. esq. comptroller-general of the Customs. Lady L. T. was the youngest daughter of Earl Stanhope, by Lady H. Pitt, and niece of the Earl of Chatham and the late Mr. Pitt. She has left seven children to lament the irreparable loss of a tender and affectionate mother.

At Walworth, 80, *Mrs. E. Taylor*.

At Carshalton, 83, *Mrs. Margaret Haigh*, widow of the late A. H. of Winchester-street.

At Brompton, *Frances*, relict of the late E. Codd, esq. of Woodham Mortimer Hall, Essex.

At a very advanced age, at Minterne Magna, in the county of Dorset, *Richard Digby*,

Digby, esq. Admiral of the Red, and uncle to the Right Hon. the Earl of Digby. Under this admiral the Duke of Clarence entered the navy.

In Park-place, *Lady Mary Markham,* the lady of the Hon. Osborn M. Her ladyship was daughter to the late, and sister to the present Marquis of Bath.

At Woolwich, 77, *Lieutenant-General Huddlestone,* Colonel-commandant of the 5th battalion of the royal regiment of artillery. He had been fifty-seven years an officer of artillery, during which time he had been employed in many active and arduous services in America, the West Indies, Holland, France, &c. &c. Amongst other honourable duties in which he had been engaged, was that of supporting the brave General Wolfe, at Louisburgh. He was an upright, a virtuous, and a religious man; a most zealous and an excellent officer. His death will be long and deeply lamented by his family and an extensive circle of friends. The general was descended from the ancient family of Huddlestone, of Salston-hall, in Cambridgeshire.

Mr. Weston, a respectable farmer of Uxbridge: in coming to town on the outside of the coach lately, he walked up Notting-hill with the rest of the passengers, and seemed in perfect health; but, on the arrival of the coach at the office at the corner of Park-street, Oxford-road, he was taken down stiff and dead, to the astonishment of his fellow-passengers, who had not the least suspicion of his inanimate state.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Ross, bart. Colonel of the 37th regiment.

At Walton-on-Thames, 90, *Mrs. Bettesworth,* relict of C. B. esq. late of Portsea-house.

At Battersea, 66, *J. Bell, esq.*

In an obscure lodging, at Pimlico, —— *Wright, esq.* son of Sir Martin W. of the Exchequer, and long well-known for wealth, his deafness, and his eccentricities. During his last illness he sent for the rector of St. Martin's parish to pray to him, and a few days afterwards Mr. Wright's solicitor called on the rector, to whom he was previously an utter stranger, to inform him that Mr. W. was dead, and had made a codicil to his will, wherein he had left him 1000l.; to Mr. Abbott, the Speaker of the House of Commons, 7000l.; to the Lord Chancellor, 4000l.; to Lord Sidmouth, 4000l.; and all his personal property and estates, to Lady Frances Bruce Brudenall, daughter of the Earl of Aylesbury, and Lady of Sir H. Wilson, of Chelsea Park. Upon the rector's going to Lord Aylesbury's to inform her ladyship, he found that she was married to Sir H. Wilson, and Lady Frances, when informed of it, said she did not know any such person as Mr. Wright. She afterwards went to James-street, Pimlico, and saw Mr. W. in his coffin, when she recollected him as having been a great annoyance to her, many years before, at the Opera House, where he had a box next to her's. He never spoke, but was continually watching her, till at last she was under the necessity of speaking to her friends, and of procuring another box. The estates are from between 20 to 30,000l. per annum, besides large sums in the funds and in ready money. Of course such a Will is to be disputed by the heir-at-law, Sir William Guise, M.P. for Gloucestershire.

In Devonshire-place, *Miss Susan Corbett* one of the daughters of the late Thomas C. of Darnhall, esq.

In Queen Anne-street, 83, *the Right Hon. Frances Viscountess Montague,* of Cowdray Park, Sussex; relict of Anthony Joseph, eighth Viscount Montague, and sister to the late Sir Herbert Mackworth, bart.

In Grosvenor-place, Hackney, 73, *Mr. W. Newton,* of Cornhill, banker.

At Hampton, 77, *the Right Hon. Beaumont, Lord Hotham,* and a baronet, late one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. He is succeeded in titles and estates by his grandson, Beaumont, a lieutenant in the Coldstream regiment of Guards.

At Maize-hill, Greenwich, *Major-Gen. Sir John Douglas,* whose death was occasioned by a complaint from which he had never been free, contracted while serving with the Turkish army in the Desarts of El Arish.

At Sutton, 62, *B. Bentley, esq.*

B. Rouse, esq. secretary to the Hand-in-Hand Fire-office, to which society fifty-four years of his life had been devoted.

Mr. Butler, a grazier, from Oxfordshire: he called a coach at a stand in Holborn, and desired to be driven to Oxford-street; the coachman stopped about the middle of the street, to know where to set down, when he found him dead from apoplexy.

In Finsbury-square, 79, *J. Peacock, esq.* forty-five years in the Office of Works, Guildhall, and inventor of an ingenious apparatus for filtering water.

W. Hawes, esq. 68, late of Tooley-street, Southwark, surgeon.

In Searle-street, 34, *W. P. Gregg, esq.* barrister-at-law and commissioner of bankrupts.

At the Military College, Sandhurst, *George de la Poer,* Earl of Annesley, only remaining son of the late Earl.

At Croydon, 29, *Mr. E. Markby,* of the Barrack-office.

At the Cock-pit, St. Giles's, whilst preparations were making for the brutal exhibition, a *Mr. Thorpe,* from the country: he had taken his seat in front of the pit and

and not two minutes before his death had offered to back certain Huntingdon birds for ten guineas. He was observed to lean his head forward, and made a kind of moan, when instantly his colour changed, and he was a corpse.

Major-General John Francis Kelly, colonel in the 1st regiment of foot guards. He entered the guards at a very early period. In 1795, he served under his Royal Highness the Duke of York in Flanders, and at the attack of Dunkirk. In 1798, he accompanied his regiment in the expedition against Ostend and Holland, under General Burrard and Sir E. Coote. In 1809 he served under Sir John Moore in Spain, and in the year following he was with the army in Walcheren. His death was accelerated by his exertions to save his sister at the late fire at the Custom-house.

Much regretted, *Miss Ann Halley*, of Hammersmith.

In the 59th year of his age, the *Rev. John Bidlake, D. D.* of Christ Church, Oxford, chaplain to their Royal Highnesses the Prince Regent and the Duke of Clarence. He was a native of Plymouth, and formerly master of the grammar-school in that town. He sustained, with great patience, for the last three years of his life, that most afflicting calamity, a total deprivation of sight, accompanied with many bodily infirmities. During this dark and distressing part of his existence, he had all the endearing consolations that friendship could suggest, and all the kind alleviations that relatives could bestow. He was strict in his religious principles, but not intolerant; devoted to the church-establishment, but without preferment; he possessed all the tender charities of the heart, and in the duties of a son he was truly exemplary. Dr. Bidlake was a man of unassuming manners; naturally communicative among his intimate friends, by whom he was beloved and respected; patient under injuries; and of a sedate temper, even from his earliest years. One of the striking features of his character was the deep interest he felt in discovering young men of talent and modesty, and in patronising them as far as his limits would admit. Through the whole tenor of his life he was just and honourable; prudent in his domestic concerns, but not niggardly; liberal in the acquisition of the works of taste, but not expensive. As an author he was instructive, elegant, and pathetic; as a preacher, unembarrassed, persuasive, and forcible; he had an unaffected and lively sense of the beauties of nature, and a genuine relish for poetry, painting, and music, in all of which he was conversant; but poetry was his favourite art. In a word, his mind was enriched with various knowledge; and had he concentrated the brilliant rays of his powerful intellect, he might have shone amongst the greatest men of his age.

At Brasted Place, Kent, the *Rev. W. Peters*, a very eminent and ingenious painter, whose Resurrection of a Family, Spirit of a Child, and other pieces, will live for ever among the choice works of British art.

At Hammersmith, 70, *Thomas Wetherall, esq.* formerly a carpenter in Little Britain, and afterwards a jeweller in Cheapside, from which business he had for some years past retired to Hammersmith, where he filled the office of Commissioner of Income, Justice of the Peace, &c.

In Jermyn-street, without any previous indisposition, 76, the *Dowager Countess of Spencer*, mother of Earl Spencer, the late Duchess of Devonshire and Lady Besborough. She was a most intelligent and amiable woman, and communicated to her children that passion for literature and the arts, which has raised them so high in the estimation of the world. She was the daughter of Stephen Pointz, esq. of Midgham House, Berks. and was married to the late Lord Spencer in 1755.

In Oxford-street, aged 74, *Mr. Thomas Reynolds*, many years a respectable bookseller, and formerly in partnership with Mr. Shepperton.

In Grosvenor-place, the much beloved *Duchess Dowager of Leinster*.

At Clapham, *Mrs. Brogden*, mother of James Brogden, esq. M. P. for Launceston, and one of the Lords of the Treasury. Although in her 80th year, she retained the full vigour of her intellects till the period of her decease.

In Giltspur-street, 63, *Luke Hodson*, surgeon, formerly of the Common Council of London, and the first man who, first at the Common Hall, and afterwards at the Common Council, in 1795, raised his voice against the folly and wickedness of the late war. His attention to politics led to his failure in business, and he has latterly subsisted chiefly on the stipend paid by the City to the surgeon of the Compters and Ludgate prisons, in which situation he conducted himself with great humanity.

In Gower-street, *Mrs. Hughes*, relict of the late Admiral Robert Hughes.

In Privy Garden, 71, the *Right Hon. A. Bennett*.

Mrs. Herries, the lady of Colonel Herries, in Cadogan-place.

James Barclay, esq. assistant secretary to the commissioners of the Property Tax for the City of London.

Miss Madden, of Cole Hill House, Fulham.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,
WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE new steam vessel, lately built on the south shore, near this town, has been launched into the river, and called the *Tyne Steam Boat.*

Married.] At the Friends' Meeting-house, North Shields, Mr. Henry Walker, to Isabella, second daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Saunderson.

Mr. George Apedaile, son of Wm. A. esq. of Gateshead, to the daughter of Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, of North Shields.—John Parker, esq. to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Crawford.—Mr. Wm. Dunlop, merchant, Newcastle, to Mrs. Wilson, of Strawberry-place.—Mr. J. T. Brockett, solicitor, to Miss Bell, daughter of Mr. B. merchant, Newcastle.

Died.] At Newcastle, 19, Mrs. M. A. Blackett.—In Back-lane, Mrs. Blackburn.—20, Miss Wilson.—69, Mrs. Ann Saunders, of Gateshead.—89, Mrs. Dinah Oliver.—41, Mr. W. Hewison, of the Forth.—Mr. George Anderson, late grocer.—103, *Mrs. Mary Taylor, of Pilgrim-street: she walked about on the day of her death, and possessed all her faculties.*—Suddenly, Mr. W. Grubb, spirit merchant.—Mr. Shallet Dale, of Saville-row.

At the Deanery, Chester-le-street, 76, John Hudson, esq.—At Thropton, 79, Mr. John Snowdon.—At Seaham Grange, 66, the wife of Mr. John Elliot, of Newbottle. At South Shields, 42, the wife of Capt. Middleton. — At Tynemouth, 26, Mary, daughter of Mr. Francis Simpson. — At Swinton, 52, the Rev. James Baird.—At Pelton, 21, William, son of Mr. John Weddle.—80, Mrs. Eliz. Hall, of Shieldhill.

At Alnwick, Mrs. and Miss Morton.—Barbara Strother, sister of the late Thomas S. esq.—41, the wife of Mr. Bolton.—55, Mr. Stanton Neale.—24, the widow of Mr. Joseph Friar.—94, Mr. John Main.—20, Mrs. Purvis.—23, the wife of Mr. John Dodds.—Suddenly, 17, Hamilton, son of Mr. Woodhouse, plumber.—The widow of Mr. George Hogg.—71, George Kirk, 36 years porter at Alnwick Castle, and was several years serjeant-major of the 5th regiment of foot, in which he was severely wounded at Bunker's-hill.

At Sunderland, 63, Capt. Byers.—69, Capt. M. Parker. — Mrs. Dobbing.—76, Mrs. M. Cloud.—46, Mrs. Jane Mitchell.—Mrs. Marg. Nattrass.—Capt. W. Robinson.

At Hexham, 76, Mrs. E. Herdman.—64, Mrs. Thompson, wife of the Rev. J. T.

At Bishopwearmouth, 84, Mrs. Heath.—71, Mrs. Mellenby.

At Morpeth, 79, Wm. Orde, esq. of Nunykirke-hall, justice of the peace, whose long life was spent in the faithful discharge of every social and religious duty. His memory will be long revered by all who were acquainted with his worth.—69, Mr. W. Young,.—70, Mrs. Laidman.

At Crookham, 87, Mrs. Wilson, formerly of Weetwood.—At Polam Farm, 110, *John Yarrow*, a native of Mason Dinnington; he was servant to a farmer near North Shields in 1715, and remembered assisting at the plough when the constables demanded the horses to convey military stores, in the rebellion. He was able last summer to cut turf in a field, as well as to attend to many domestic and rural occupations. His diet principally consisted of bread, milk, and cheese.—At the West Boat, near Hexham, 53, Miss Susannah Gibson.—At Barnard-castle, 80, Mrs. Hanby, a maiden lady.—At East Ord, Isabella Laidler. She had been tapped for the dropsy 20 times within the last two years, and on an average upwards of 20 quarts of water extracted each time.—At Shadforth, near Durham, 74, Mrs. Jane Furneis.—At Belford, Mrs. Dixon, relict of Abraham D. esq.—At Low Elswick, 60, Mr. T. Littlefare.—Much regretted, Mr. Tho. Laverick, of Painshaw colliery, agent to the late Sir H. V. Tempest, bart.—At Alemouth, Miss Fenwick, daughter of the late Mr. F. of Widdrington.—The wife of John Elliot, esq. of Newbottle.—At North Shields, Isabella, wife of Mr. W. Saunders.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Workington, Captain E. Merriman, to Miss Ben.

At Brigham, Professor Jas. Hamilton, jun. M.D. president of the Royal College of Physicians, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of James Clarke Satterthwaite, esq. of Cockermouth.

Mr. James Blenkarn, of Bird's Park, to Miss E. Speight, of Kendal Parks.

Mr. Ward, of Low Bleze, to Miss Crewdson, of Ridding Side.

Mr. John Watson, of Fankin-How, to Miss Lowden, of Ussiker.

At Ulverston, Mr. Dixon, to Miss Muncaster.

At Workington, David Fletcher, esq. to Miss Jane Thompson.

Died.] At Kendall, Mrs. Braithwaite.—Mr. Thomas Hutton, deputy bailiff.—40, Mr. J. Waller.—Suddenly, Rachael Smith, S. F. of London, a woman of rare excellence.—Mrs. Hallhead. — 76, Miss Sarah Nicholson.—23, Mr. John Read.

At Penrith, 83, Mr. Isaac Simpson.—82, Mrs. Margaret Aiken.—51, Mrs. Robert Simpson.—67, Mrs. M. Hodgson, of Woodhead.—21, Mrs. M. Rudd.—78, Mrs. C. Jackson.

At

At Keswick, 105, *Mrs. Threlfall*, formerly of the Golden Fleece Inn at Ulverston, enjoying her faculties nearly to the last.

The Rev. Mr. Mathson, 90, minister of Pattesdale sixty years. During the early part of his life, his benefice brought him only twelve pounds a year; it was afterwards increased to eighteen, which it never exceeded. On this income he married, brought up four children, and lived comfortably with his neighbours, educated a son at the university, and left upwards of 1000l. behind him! He himself read the burial service over his mother, he married his father to a second wife, and afterwards buried him. He published his own bans of marriage in the church with a woman whom he had formerly christened, and he himself married all his four children.

At Carlisle, 84, Mr. George Robinson.—58, Mrs. F. Christopherson.—74, Mrs. S. Lamb.—106, *Mr. John Millican*.—26, Mrs. Jane Hall.—Mrs. Waugh.—59, Mr. John Denm.—63, Mr. W. Robinson.—35, Mrs. B. Hayne.—88, Miss Mary Atkins.—34, Mrs. Ann Bolver.—40, Mr. J. Richardson.

At Whitehaven, 59, Mr. David Clement.—Mr. Dixon.—66, Mrs. J. Piper, S. F.

At Workington, Mr. Robert Bowes.—21, Miss Jane M'Caul.

At Maryport, Captain W. Hodgson.—67, Mr. F. Mitchell.—Mrs. Bonar.—Mrs. Brougham—Mrs. Hayton.—Mr. W. Armstrong.

At Wigton, 84, Mr. John Johnston.—Mrs. Carr.

At Partinseale, 87, Mrs. Fisher.—At Milthorpe, 27, Mrs. Mary Nelson.—38, Mr. John Walker.—At Orton, 101, *Isaac Willan*.—80, Mrs. E. Taylor.

At Hawkshead, 84, Mrs. Alice Brocklebank.—Suddenly, 66, Mr. John Rigge, of Skinner How.—72, Mrs. Agnes Mackereth.

At Kirkby Stephen, 45, Miss Mary Hayton.—At Brownber, in Ravenstonedale, 69, Mr. Robert Hird.—Mr. William Bushby, forty years of the Crown Inn, Eamontbridge.

At Hebblethwaite Hall, 71, Mrs. Mary Law.—At Ambleside, Miss Ann Newton.—At Ulverston, Mr. W. Edmondson.—At Cartmelfell, 73, Mr. Robert Rippon.—At Kirkland, 90, Mrs. Knipe.—Suddenly, 59, Mrs. H. Harding.—At Crosley, suddenly, Mrs. Wright.—At Greysouthen, 80, Mr. W. Pearson.—At Castle Douglas, 102, *Janet Charters*.—At Stoklewath, 80, Mr. Timothy Brown.—At Alston, 29, the Rev. W. Norris.

YORKSHIRE.

Nearly 500l. has been benevolently subscribed at and near Leeds to aid Jacob Wright, an ingenious painter on glass, who lately lost his sight by a splinter of wood flying into his eye. WALTER FAWKES, Esq. has generously put down his name for ten guineas per annum.

The Rev. THADDEUS OSGOOD advertises at Leeds for a subscription for the relief and instruction of the destitute and uninformed in CANADA, where he states that *three-fourths of the people are ignorant of their letters*.

A fire was discovered at three in the morning in a large pile of buildings, the property of the Dowager Lady Ibbetson, in the Talbot Inn yard, Halifax. The whole pile, which contained two wool warehouses, occupied by Mr. Hawkes and Mr. Thwaite, and the school for poor boys and girls, on Dr. Bell's plan, was in a very short time burnt to the ground.

At a general meeting of the nail masters and nail makers, in Horsley Woodhouse, it was agreed that no lad shall learn the trade of making nails, unless he be bound by a legal indenture for the term of seven years; and every one who attempts to learn shall be bound, or give up the trade when he has been two months on trial; and that no boy who is now learning, and has not been more than twelve months at the trade, shall continue to learn, unless he be legally bound for seven years; and the masters hereby agree not to employ any hands who have not served a legal apprenticeship.

A horrid murder was committed near Hull about half-past ten o'clock on the night of the 3d. As Mr. John Taylor, of Sutton, was returning home from Hull, he was passed on the foot path about two-thirds of the way to Sutton, by a man, who, without speaking, turned about and fired a pistol, the ball from which entered his left breast. The villain then demanded his money, and a struggle took place, but Mr. T. growing faint, the villain robbed him of between twenty and thirty guineas in notes, and about thirty shillings in silver. From some circumstances, a coal-man of the name of Forbes, living in Wincolmlee, was taken up on suspicion. On Saturday he was taken to Sutton, and identified by Mr. Taylor, when he was fully committed for trial to York castle. Mr. T. is since dead!

About three o'clock on the morning of the 3d instant, the large scribbling mill belonging to Messrs. B. and W. Hallas, of Ossett, near Wakefield, was burnt to the ground. The loss is supposed to be little short of ten thousand pounds.

Married.] Mr. W. Wilks, of York, to Miss Susannah Weatherill, of Leeds.

At Wakefield, the Rev. J. Taylor, M.A. of Horbury, Justice of the Peace for the West Riding, to Miss Ramsden, of Wakefield.

Mr. C. Norton, of London, to Miss Sarah Maw, sister to Mr. Maw, of Doncaster, attorney-at-law.

Mr. J. Ferraby, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Edward Lake, of Hull.

At Beverley, John Arthur Worsop, esq. to Mrs. Dodsworth.

Mr. Wm. Skinn, of Pocklington, to Miss Mary

Mary Ann Newton, daughter of Mr. T. N. of Gilberdike.

Jos. Wardell, esq. of Ryton Grange, near Malton, to Sarah, daughter of W. Atkinson, esq. of Leppington.

Mr. Nathaniel Berry, jun. of Huddersfield, to Miss Jane Pindar, only daughter of the late Mr. Geo. P. of Storwell.

Died.] At Sedburgh, 75, Mrs. M. Wilkinson, mother of A. W. esq.—In his caravan, at Thornton, 62, Mr. John Dawson, of Bradford, who by exhibiting Punch realized one hundred pounds per annum in freehold estates.—38, the lady of Sir Thos. Legard, bart. of Ganton Hall; sincerely regretted by her family, acquaintance, and dependants.—78, John Cooke, esq. of Swinton, near Rotherham. He followed the steps of the good Samaritan, and was "the friend of all mankind."—At Yarm, 86, Mrs. Bramwell, widow of the Rev. Geo. B. M. A. late rector of Hurworth.—Sabine, wife of C. Thellusson, esq. of Brodsworth Hall.—At Scholes, Mr. Matthew Moorhouse.—At Clifton, Mrs. Goldthorpe.—At Kettlewell, Mr. John Spence.—At Newton-Kyme, 87, the Rev. Henry Wray, M.A. rector of that place, vicar of Hatfield Broad-Oak, Essex, and a deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding.—At Pudsey, 44, Mr. Jonathan Scholey, suddenly.—At Gargrave, much lamented, Mrs. Wilkinson.—At Garforth, 77, Mrs. H. Taylor.—At Holmes, 78, Mrs. Martha Jowett.—At Robin Hood's Bay, 87, Mr. Martin Marshall.—At Skeffling, 79, Mrs. E. Mackreth.—At Rothwell, 64, Mr. Joseph Gibson.

At Spofforth, 70, the Rev. John Tripp, LL.D. rector of that parish, and of Catton, in the West-Riding. He was a Justice of the Peace, and one of the deputy-lieutenants for the West-Riding.—Mr. John Dayson, of Holbeck, mill-owner; and within five minutes, Miss Eliz. Dayson, his sister, both in the prime of life.—92, Mr. John Harrison, of Crossland Hedge, near Huddersfield, father of Messrs. David and John H.—74, the Rev. Joseph Marshal, pastor of a Dissenting congregation at Lidget, near Huddersfield, which situation he filled nearly half a century.—57, Mrs. Watkinson, of Hunslet.—At Bashall Lodge, near Clitheroe, the Rev. Henry Johnson, incumbent curate of Clitheroe, and head master of the Free Grammar School.—78, Mr. Joseph Cliffe, mason, of Cowcliffe, near Huddersfield.—At West End, 82, Mrs. Sus. Horseman.—84, Mr. Geo. Demaine, leaving a brother aged 102.—At South Dalton, 74, Mr. Hart.—At Kirby Hall, H. Thompson, esq.—At Bootham, Mrs. Dyson.—At North Allerton, Mr. Daniel Routledge.—At Boroughbridge, 42, Mrs. Fisher.—At Driffield, 25, Miss Ann Powell.—At Langbar, Mrs. Mary Anderson.—At Armley, 77, Mr. Benj. Oddie.—At East Halton, Mr. R. Lowcock.—At Middleton, suddenly, Mr. John Oddie.

At Leeds, 69, Mrs. Wales.—Mrs. Wilkinson, of Wood-street.—Mr. W. Robertshaw.—Miss Mary Dunderdale.—Mr. John Cawood.—Mr. John Waddington.

At Wakefield, 60, Mr. Taylor, surgeon.—Miss Drunsfield.—Mr. Jas. Westerman.

At Knaresbro', 98, Mrs. Barker, grandmother of Dr. Lawson.—61, Thos. Hill, an eccentric character.—Mr. Thomas Kemp, flax merchant.—Mrs. Mason.

At Pontefract, Mr. T. Belk.

At Skipton, Mrs. Mary Blackburn.—At Bradford, Mr. Rich. Wilson.

At Huddersfield, 62, Mr. John Polland.—82, Mrs. Pierce.—65, Mrs. E. Dyson.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Salmon, of Forge Lane.—Mr. P. Oldham, of the Wicker.—19, Mr. J. T. Smilter.—24, Miss S. Deakin, of Attercliffe.—Sarah, wife of Mr. Lawrence Potts, of Lowfield, near Sheffield; and a few days after, her husband, Mr. Lawrence Potts, who had been many years an eminent merchant in Sheffield, of the house of Potts, Parkin, and Co.

At Hull, 73, Mrs. Mary Dunn.—44, Mr. John Ward, brewer.—15, Miss Tealby.—88, Mrs. Sarah Harris.—71, Mr. Martin Forster.—76, Mrs. Gardener.—Mr. W. Clark.—56, Mr. John Martin.—48, Mrs. Wardell.—63, George Ion.—73, Mr. Benj. Latimore.—Mr. Jos. Moakes.—24, Mr. Jos. Eyre.

At Doncaster, Mr. J. Atkinson.

At Beverley, 80, Mrs. Waudby.

At Scarborough, 78, Mrs. Vickerman.

At York, 35, universally regretted, Mr. Edw. Robinson, the faithful and intelligent overseer of the printing-house of Messrs. Wilson and Sons.—70, Mr. Benj. Porter, of Winchatt-house, Escrick.—80, Mrs. Surr, wife of Mr. Geo. S.—70, Mrs. Sarah Knowlson.—Mr. Robt. Maxwell, late of the Chapter Coffee-House in the Minster-Yard.—49, Mrs. Taylor, relict of the late Robt. T. esq.

LANCASHIRE.

According to a recent publication on the poor-rates of Liverpool, it appears that that town, containing 94,376 inhabitants, is all in one township;—the amount of the poor-rate not far short of 50,000*l.* per annum, which is equal to the interest of a capital of 1,000,000*l.* Very great irregularities in the assessment; difficulty of keeping it correct, where so large a sum is to be collected from near 19,000 different channels, and all proportions between 5*s.* 10*d.* and 400*l.* in a place too where the value of property is continually fluctuating; knowledge of relative value of properties not easily acquired; necessity of looking sharply after collectors, not only of parish taxes, but also of government assessed and property taxes, because the parish is liable to make good all defaults to whatever amount;—embezzlements,

elements detected—debts to amount of 22,000*l.*—interest 800*l.* per annum—coal bill for workhouse, 3,400*l.*—bill for drugs 1,385*l.*—uncollected arrears of assessment. Paupers, average number of out-pensioners relieved every day, except Sundays, 430 —daily expense 66*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*—clothing given to upwards of 3,000 individuals yearly. The workhouse contains on the average from 1,300, to 1,500 people; whose average weekly earnings do not equal 4*d.* each; at one time not equal to a 1*d.*—average yearly cost for food and clothing, upwards of 10*l.* each, so that a woman with four illegitimate children, costs the public near a guinea a week; all ages, sexes and characters mix indiscriminately.—(*Liverpool Mercury.*)

Two publicans were convicted lately at Manchester for having used seeds of paradise in brewing, the penalty for which offence is 200*l.* but the magistrates mitigated it to 50*l.* each.

Married.] Mr. John Harrop, printer, to Miss Grimshaw, both of Broughton.—Mr. T. Molyneux, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Smallwood, esq.

Mr. Thomas Brew, of Lezayre, isleman, to Miss Harrison, daughter of John Harrison, esq. of Coolbane.

At Liverpool, Mr. Hugh Davies, of the Customs, to Miss Catherine Harrison, of Bevington Bush.

The Rev. George Park, vicar of Hawkshead, to Mrs. Willock, of New-House, Accrington, sister of Sir Robert Peel.

Mr. Thomas Trafford, brewer, to Miss Craven, both of Liverpool.

Mr. David Houlston, of Prescot, to Miss Mary Clark, of Ecclerigg.

John Crellin, esq. son of the Hon. Deemster Crellin, of Orrisdale, in the Isle of Man, to Miss Quayle, daughter of Robert Quayle, esq. of Castletown.

Mr. Davies, minister of the gospel, to Miss Twiston, daughter of Mr. Twiston, of Liverpool.

Mr. James Homer, glass merchant, to Miss Mary Black, daughter of the late Mr. J. Black, brewer, of Liverpool.

Died.] At Lancaster, 25, Mrs. Ellen Harper.—Mrs. Threlfall, 70.—Mrs. M. Miller, of Warton.—Mr. Thomas Bennison.—Mr. Thomas Parkinson.—79, Mrs. Gardner.—73, Mrs. Brathwaite.

At Manchester, Mr. Samuel Whittaker, of the stamp-office.—22, Miss Broadhurst, daughter of John Broadhurst, esq.—70, Mrs. Dixon, mother of Messrs. F. and R. Dixon.—26, Mrs. Elizabeth Grime, wife of Mr. W. B. Grime, of the house of Grime and Langford; and a few hours after, 42, Mrs. Langford, wife of Mr. Joshua Langford, of the same house: both deservedly respected.—59, much regretted, Mrs. Jackson, of Bank Parade, Salford.—Mrs. Kirk, wife of Mr. Ralph Kirk, drysalter. —Miss Flitcroft, whose amiable qualities will long endear her memory.—68, Mrs. Deborah Johnston, of Queen-street, formerly of Monaghan.—Mr. Peter Cross, 57, many years master of the Portico Rooms in Mosley-street.—85, Mrs. Tomlinson.—Mrs. Law, wife of Mr. J. L., solicitor.

At Wavertree, Mr. John Brocklebank, 45.—John Stonor, esq. of Bolton.—In the Crescent, Everton, 83, Mrs. Wagner, relict of the deceased Ben Paul Wagner, esq.—At Huyton, Mr. Charles Hesketh, cooper, 33.—Mrs. Addison, daughter of Mr. Issacher Thorp, of Reddish-mill.—In a fit of apoplexy, James Greene, esq. of Turton Tower, and late of Llan-san-Fraed, in the county of Monmouth.—Suddenly, Mr. Daniel Adkinson, of Adswood, 81.—At Leigh, Mrs. Jane Alexander.—At Knotty Ash, *Mrs. Margaret Lyon, aged* 105.—At Wallacy, 85, the Rev. George Briggs, sixty years curate and rector.—At Skeke, 88, Mr. Henry Grace.—Mr. Joseph Scholes, of Oldham, hatter, 50. His weight was 26 score—the coffin 9 score. He walked to Manchester the preceding week, which accelerated his end.—At Warrington, Mrs. Oddie.

At Liverpool, 22, Mrs. Tattersall.—57, Mr. John Lloyd, of Edmund-street.—67, Mrs. Alice Jones.—77, Mr. John Jones, sugar-boiler.—79, Mrs. Hunter, Scotland-road.—57, Mr. J. H. Wilson.—38, J. Field, esq. of Cartmel.—22, Mr. R. Powell.—81, J. Miller, esq. formerly of Calcutta.—Mr. W. Dale, landing-waiter.—36, Mr. James Tilsey.—18, Miss Gaskell.—Mr. W. Watson, of Dale-street.—Mrs. Marg. Watkinson, of Duke-street.—In Queen-square, Jos. Miles, esq.—38, Mr. John Noble, of Byrom-street.—22, Mr. R. Atkinson.—69, Mrs. Robinson.—75, Mr. H. Forshaw, of the Globe Tavern.—Mr. T. Whalley.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. D. Jackson, of Macclesfield, to Miss A. Sheldon, of Bollington.

At Northwich, Mr. T. Johnson, of Winsford, to Miss M. Barker, of Manchester.

At Chester, Mr. T. Crossley, of Manchester, to Miss Taylor, of Chester.

Died.] At Burleydam, 73, Mr. Peter Stringer, the oldest tenant living of the late worthy Sir Robt. Salusbury Cotton, bart. of Combermere Abbey. And a few days after, 41, Mr. Peter Stringer, jun.

At Nantwich, 46, Mr. Thos. Taylor.

At Eardleston, 77, Mrs. Basnett.

At Chester, 68, Vice-Admiral Frankland. —71, Mrs. Taylor, of Lymme Hall.

At Whitchurch, 72, Mrs. Jones.

At Knutsford, Mr. Thos. Toft, an eccentric character who had accumulated a considerable property.—72, Mrs. Whitelegg, relict of the late Mr. W. W. of Ashley.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died.] 65, Mr. W. Ford.—27, Mrs. Glover.—39, Mrs. Newell.—92, T. Evans, esq. of Derby, a very eminent broker and manufacturer.

nufacturer.—64, Mr. Jas. Hudson.—67, Mrs. Fletcher, tea dealer.—58, Ann, wife of Mr. Geo. Watson, late of Derby.—85, Mrs. Martha Grice.—46, Mr. Mackenny, hat manufacturer.—67, Henry Foster, of Draycott, near Derby; a member of the Spondon Friendly Society for upwards of 37 years; and having soon after his admission been deprived of his sight, he received a weekly allowance from the funds, amounting to 26?l. 2s. 11d. to which he had previously contributed but 7l. 3s.—76, Mrs. Harding, widow, of Bridlington.—23, Mr. H. Bradley, jun. of Brunsbury House, near Winster.—At Cattle-bridge, Swarkeston, 16, Miss Bailey.—At Langley, near Heanor, 28, Mr. John Chapman Wallis, of Ockbrook.—36, Mrs. Mary Hand, of Tissington.—At Boylston, Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Thos. Gell.—16, Martha, daughter of Mr. Alex. Dutton.—At Mercaston, 61, Mrs. Barbara Wilcock.—In Buxton, Mr. Richard Wheeldon.—At Wirksworth, 70, Mrs. Wilshaw, sincerely lamented.—At Bonsall, 18, Mr. T. Marden.—At Chesterfield, Mr. Thomas Hardy, shoemaker.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Chawner, of Ruddington, to Sarah, daughter of Thos. Prentice, gent. Castle Gate, Nottingham.

Mr. Tim. Hoyles, of Nottingham, to Miss Dobson, of Trowell.

Wm. Hurst, esq. to Sophia, daughter of Edw. Swann, esq. both of Nottingham.

At Grove, Granville Venables Vernon, esq. son of his Grace the Archbishop of York, to Frances Julia Eyre, daughter of Anthony Hardolph, esq. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of York.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Peynton-street, 30, Mr. W. Rhodes.—Geo. Pyatt, son of Mr. P. wharfinger.—71, Mr. Joseph Gadd, Fisher-gate.—87, Mrs. E. Wood, mother to Mrs. Gibson.—51, Mr. J. Campin, Burdett-court.—Mr. T. Cullen, joiner, Parliament-street.—Mr. Williamson, Derby road.—In Long-row, 81, Mr. John Duckle.—In Chesterfield-street, 63, Mrs. Ann Nall.—Suddenly, 68, Mrs. Birch.—63, Mrs. Hirst, Fletcher-gate.—86, Mrs. M. Stanfield, Richmond-street.—53, Mr. T. James, serjeant-major many years in the Nottinghamshire militia.

At Bingham, 67, much respected, Mrs. Pilgrim, of the Chesterfield Arms Inn.

At Gotham, Mr. William Cliffs, farmer.

At Newark, 62, T. Spraggings, esq. senior alderman of that borough.—52, W. Hyde, esq.—74, Mrs. Mary Townrow.—78, Mrs. Eliz. Bell. She had been a long time blind, and her death was occasioned by her clothes catching fire.—45, Mrs. Cawkwell; and in a few days, her husband, 53, Mr. Richard Cawkwell.

At Beeston, 82, Mr. John Haslam.—At Ruddington, 36, Mr. W. Cripwell, farmer.—At Elton, near Bingham, 64, Mrs. Mann, wife of Mr. W. M.—At Hickling, 70, Mrs. Margaret Dickinson.

In New Radford, at an advanced age, Mr. John Blythe, long known as a bookseller in Nottingham. He was a North Briton, and came to Nottingham with a party of foot guards, about the year 1763, having served in Germany. Having obtained his discharge at the close of the war, and being a shoemaker, he followed his trade at Nottingham. In a short time he took to buying old books, and on market-days stood with a stall, on which were exposed to sale shoes and old books. During many of the latter years of his life he discontinued the shoe business altogether, and confined himself wholly to the old book business. Poverty however attended him to his dying bed; though he never had wife or family as any drawback on his income.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Mr. Dixon, a resident of Wisbeach, though totally blind, is now engaged in his favourite study of arithmetic; at other times he is employed to cut cotton for a chandler. Professor Saunderson was, like himself, in total darkness; and from reading his memoirs his desire of becoming acquainted at least with the rudiments of arithmetic was derived. Similar characters to those used by the doctor he immediately ordered to be made; and with the assistance of a friend to read to him the rules of a tutor, he has commenced his studies.

Married.] At Hatfield, Thos. Peacock, esq. of Crowle, to Miss Marsdin, of Stainforth.

Mr. J. S. Mason, surgeon, of Billingborough, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Henry Thornton, esq. of Stilton.

Died.] At Stamford, 80, Mrs. Jane Buckworth, maiden lady, sister of Mrs. Ann Buckworth, recently deceased. They were daughters of the late T. Buckworth, esq. of Spalding, and sisters and coheiresses of the late Rev. Dr. Buckworth, of Washingborough, near Lincoln. They resided in the same house at Stamford, and were interred together in the family vault at Surfleet. The bulk of their very large property descends to —— Buckworth, esq. of London.—41, Mr. Warrington, draper.—16, Lucy, daughter of Mr. John Barsby.—63, Mrs. Warrington.—43, Miss Sarah Harrison.—80, Mrs. Elizabeth Adams.

At Spalding, 73, Mr. Thompson.

At Spilsby, the Rev. James Flanner.—87, William Hairby, M.D. a man of eminence in his profession, and his loss will be severely felt by the poorer ranks of society, to whom he constantly gave the most benevolent attention for small pecuniary returns.

At Boston, 30, Mr. John Doughty.—16, William Flinders.—35, Mrs. Fox, formerly of Spalding.—65, Mr. John Wragg.—70, Mr. John Tomblin.

At Sleaford, 73, Mr. J. Harmston, of the Black Bull inn.—Mr. Wiseman, maltster.—At Culverthorpe, near Sleaford, 78, Mr. J. Hilton; and a few days after, 75, Mrs. H. Hilton, his wife.

At Lincoln, 90, Mrs. Durance.—Mrs. Caparn.—39, Mr. W. Patrick.

At Louth, 81, Mrs. Keighly.—13, Miss Overton.—Mrs. Croft, late of Great Grimsby.—60, Mr. W. Storr.—80, Mrs. Stainby, relict of the late W. Stainby, gent.—62, Mr. Francis Singleton, writing-master.—56, Mr. Christopher Dixon.—70, Mrs. Oliver.—60, Mr. W. Boucher.

At Barton-upon-Humber, 45, Mr. Wm. Cordock, of the Blue Bell inn.—38, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Thomas Wilson, in the firm of Gear and Co. London and Nottingham.—Of the typhus fever, 12, John Ellis, whose father and mother both died of the same disease within a few days.

At Belton-house, near Grantham, the Right Hon. Lady Brownlow, younger daughter of Sir Abraham Hume, bart. and niece to the Earl of Bridgewater. Her Ladyship was born on the 31st of July, 1783, and was married on the 24th of July, 1812, to John Lord Brownlow, Lord Lieutenant and Lord High Admiral of Lincolnshire, by whom she has left issue one son.

At Eaton, Mrs. Turner.—At Ketsby, 60, Anthony Floyer, esq.—At Easton, Mrs. Thourold.—At Pilsgate, Mrs. Lowe.—At Heighington, Mrs. Thompson.—61, Mr. John Baker, of Leake Urns End.—In Bourn Fen, 52, Mr. J. Orm.—At Blatherwick, L. O'Brian, esq. of the royal navy.—At Bourn, 80, Mrs. Susanna Sharman.—At Market Deeping, 46, Mrs. Goodwin.—58, Mr. Hall, of Hough.—At Cowbridge-bar, 34, Mrs. S. Smith.—At Kirton Sheldike, 29, Ann, the wife of Mr. John Cartner, leaving eight small children.—At Wainfleet, 28, Mr. Isaac Parr.—At Castor, suddenly, Mrs. Emma Brown, baker.—At Horncastle, 92, Mr. W. Barnes, formerly a schoolmaster.—At Sturton, Mr. Wattam, farmer and grazier.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

At Thrassington, inclosed about 24 years since, the Earl of Essex is a considerable proprietor, and at the time of inclosure he had four cottages, and twenty-six acres of land laid out, and let to four labouring men at the Commissioners' value. They have amply compensated for this liberality, by bringing up thirty-two children, *without any assistance from the parish.* An example worthy of record, as an object for general imitation.

Married.] At Melton Mowbray, Hugh Darrance, esq. to Miss Sarah Diana Roberts, of Sheffield.

Mr. William Ward, of Church Langton, to Miss Thomson, of West Langton.

Mr. Joseph Bentley, of Leicester, to Miss Jackson, of Underwood.

John Freer, esq. of Oakham, to Jane, eldest daughter of Boyle Vandeleur, esq. of [illegible]abine

Mr. William Throsby, to Miss Elizabeth Palmer, both of Leicester.

Mr. Leonard Rice, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Hextall.

Mr. Richard Wood, to Miss Norton.

Died.] At Leicester, of apoplexy, Mrs. Wilkinson, widow of the late Mr. Joshua W. an eminent upholsterer, and a woman of the most benevolent character.—Mr. Francis Brown, builder, who by his business had realised thirty thousand pounds, although when he began, about forty years before, he had only *three shillings and sixpence!*

At Loughborough, 70, Mr. W. Adams, many years an eminent bookseller of that place.

At Hathern, 73, Mr. Marriott, who for more than thirty years kept a house for the reception of insane persons.—Mr. Willis, of Thorpe Malsor; he was returning home from Harborough market, when he fell from his horse, and was killed on the spot.—At Uppingham, 64, Mrs. Inman.—At Welford, Mr. William Durrard.—At Thringstone, William Averne, gent. deservedly respected.—At Syston, Mrs. Keal, sincerely regretted.—Of an apoplexy, Mrs. Turner, of Eaton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A weekly paper was commenced on the 5th of March at Stafford, by Mr. JAMES AMPHLETT. The two first numbers indicate a true British spirit, and would have been worthy of the cause of freedom even in more auspicious times. The advertising support already afforded to so honest a paper, is highly creditable to the intelligence of this great, active, and opulent county.

The Staffordshire Public Dinner, in celebration of the memory of MR. FOX, was held in the Shire-hall at Stafford, when about one hundred noblemen and gentlemen attended. In the absence of Lord Anson, who was prevented attending by indisposition, LORD CREWE took the chair. Many loyal and constitutional toasts were given, and several excellent speeches delivered, particularly by Mr. TOLLET, one of the vice-presidents, which cannot be too much commended for its just views of the character and opinions of Mr. Fox, of whom it should never be forgotten, that had he lived another month, PEACE would have been made with France, and the horrors of eight years' continuance of war have been spared to disgraced and afflicted humanity.

Married.] At Handsworth, Mr. A. Barber, to Miss Kirs.

At Stoke, Mr. George Leak, to Miss F. Keeling, of Hanley.—Mr. Parker, of Hanley, to Miss Emma Mellard.

At Litchfield, John Palmer, esq. banker, to Miss Gill.

At Longdon, Mr. Charles Higgins, surgeon, of Barton-under-Needwood, to Miss Elizabeth Muchall.

Died.]

Died.] At Stafford, 78, Mr. John Kenderdine.—At Wolverhampton, 86, Mr. Rich. Briscoe.—40, Mr. Edw. Davenhill.—Mrs. Wood, wife of H. W. esq.—Mr. Geo. Evans.—At Cosely, 7[illegible], Mr. Thomas Wright; and, 86, Mrs. Eleanor Wright, leaving 105 descendants.—At Cobidge, Mrs. S. Godwin.—At Bowers, 82, Mrs. Ann Owen.—At Broadhurst, 79, Mr. Tho. Langford.—At Charnes-hall, 64, Edw. Drakeford, esq.—At Uttoxeter, Mr. [illegible]. Hart, maltster.—At Alton, Mr. John Venables.—At Penkridge, 86, Mrs. Ann Croydon.—Mr. Glover.—Mrs. Hondern.—At Litchfield, 59, Mrs. Jobbern.—78, Mr. T. Trigg.—At Tamworth, Miss Eliz. Harding.—At Newcastle, Mr. John Meyer.—30, Lieut. W. Nickesson.—Miss Mary Martin.—At Lane End, 74, Mr. John Lowe, leaving a large progeny.—89, James Birch.—Mrs. Hulme.—At Ettinshall Lodge, 74, Mrs. K. Bickley, a lady of the finest qualities of the head and heart.—At Tipton, Mr. Richard Bradley.—At Moss Pitt, Mrs. Swing, wife of S. S. esq.—At Tunstall, 46, Jos. Mongenot, a native of Switzerland. He was an artist of considerable merit in engraving, modelling, and painting; and his pen drawings will long be treasured in the cabinets of the curious. About three years ago he lived at Coalbrookdale, and constructed a Pantheon, which was exhibited in Shrewsbury. His father was an officer in the French service prior to the revolution, but was guillotined under the system of Robespierre.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At a numerous and respectable meeting held on the 4th of March, 1814, at the Craven Arms Inn, Coventry, the Earl of Craven in the chair; it was resolved unanimously,—That the present prevailing mode of selling corn in the different public markets within the county of Warwick, by a measure different from the legal or Winchester bushel, is very injurious to the community, detrimental to the true interest of the landholders and corn growers, and fraudulent towards the fair dealer.—And, that in order to correct this illegal practice, we will neither sell nor buy corn or grain by any other measure than the bushel called the Winchester bushel, of eight gallons, or thirty-two quarts; and will by every lawful means check the further practice of this evil.

Married.] Mr. R. Roberts, to Miss Tibbatts, of Henley-in-Arden.

Mr. W. H. Smith, bookseller, of Birmingham, to Miss E. Sweet, of Hillersden House.

Mr. W. Birt, of Birmingham, to Miss E. Foote, of Plymouth.

At Lapley, E. Wigen, esq. R.N. to Miss Eliza Webb.

Mr. Upfill, to Miss Charlotte Bollman, both of Birmingham.

At Woolstanton, Mr. H. H. Williamson, to Miss Anne Clowes, of Post Hill.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Hagley-row, 20, Miss M. W. Tompkins.—In Freeman-street, Miss Watson.—Miss Sophia Robbins, of Sheep-street.—50, Mr. S. Rock, of John street.—39, Mrs. Chidlaw.—Mr. Wm. Kimberley, of Hurst-street.—62, Mrs. Sarah Cope.—43, Mr. Sam. Beach.—At Bully Hall, 58, Ann, wife of Mr. G. Watson.—At Selly Hill, Mrs. Allen, of Bulkington.—72, Mrs. Blundell.—47, Mrs. Hannah Parsons, of King Alfred's-place.—Mr. James Pickard, of Colmore-row.—Mr. Matthew Dean.—41, Mr. John Whittaker, late an eminent coach-maker.—At Weymouth, Mrs. Catharine Moul.—65, Mrs. Ann Davis, of Loveday-street.—Miss Evans, of Duddeston-street.—Mr. G. Carless, sen. of Lower Temple-street.—Mrs. Wright, of Banbury-street.—In St. Paul's-square, [illegible] Caroline, sixth daughter of Sam. Aston, esq. of Rowington Hall.—In Cambden-street, Mr. A. Collis, merchant.—48, from the sudden rupture of a blood vessel, Mr. Jonathan Knott, many years an eminent bookseller and printer. His relatives and friends, by whom his private worth was best appreciated, will long have reason to lament his loss.

At Coventry, Mrs. Bartley, of the Theatre Royal.—Mr. Carr.—55, Thomas Goodall, esq.

At Warwick, 60, Mrs. Evans.—58, Mrs. Satchell, of the Square.

At Studley, John Reeves, esq.—At Oldbury, 50, Mr. John Onions.—At Bearley, John Rich, esq.—At Berkeswell, 90, Mr. Humphries.—At Cardworth, 81, Mrs. Frances Wakefield.—At Shenstone Hall, Mrs. Cook.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] J. W. Smith, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Miss F. Markham, of Northampton.

Major-Gen. Lethbridge, to Miss Frances Fowler.

At Abrighton, Mr. Bidwell, to Miss Crump.

At Brosely, Mr. Crowder, to Miss Cheme.

Died.] At Pontesburg, 85, Mr. W. Goodhall.—At Shiffnal, Mr. G. H. Hall.—At Oswestry, 7[illegible], Mrs. Price, bookseller.—Mr. John Tomley.—At Llanymynech, 62, Mrs. Edwards.—At Newport, Mrs. Brown.—At Peaton, Mr. Passy.—At Padmore, suddenly, Mr. Marston.—At Pleasant Grove House, Mr. John Menlove.—At Coreley, 70, the Rev. W. Devey.—At Madily, 61, Mr. Edw. Harper, solicitor.—Mrs. Walford, wife of Francis W. esq. of Cronkhill.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Wootton.—84, Mrs. Surley.—Mrs. Sarah Windsor.—Mr. Smallman, St. John's-hill.—Mr. Richard Lowe.—Mr. Everall, Cotton hill.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Kidderminster, William Burton, esq. fourth son of the late Sir Charles B. bart. to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Skey, esq. of Spring Grove.

At Old Swinford, near Stourbridge, Thomas Lewis, esq. of Brookmore-green, to Miss Elizabeth Bates.

Died.] At Worcester, 63, John Dillon, esq. who served the office of mayor for that city in the year 1804.—Thos. Bird, esq. of Norton Lodge, many years an eminent attorney.

At Kidderminster, 29, Mr. David Fry, surgeon, late of Stafford.—John Dallaway, esq. of Spring Bank, near Worcester.—John Foliot, esq. of Lickhill, near Stourport.—Mr. William Beavington, silversmith, of Stourbridge.—Mr. Wm. Ambler, of the Talbot Hotel, Stourbridge.—Mrs. Wainwright, wife of Mr. W. s[illegible]on, at Dudley.—At Stourbridge, Mr. [illegible]ncock, formerly a banker of Dudley,—Thomas Corser, esq. of Bridgnorth, who has served the office of high bailiff three times.—At the Blanquets, 86, Mrs. Thompson.—At Welland, 55, John Dunn, esq.—At Henwick, John Page, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. F. Cooper, to Miss E. Merrick, of Thruxton.

Mr. John Davis, of Derndale, to Miss E. Berrington, of Wintercot.

Mr. J. Farmer, to Miss C. Carless, both of Hereford.

Died.] At Hereford, Miss Griffiths, of Widemarsh-street.

At the Paddock, near Ross, Mrs. Mills.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A subscription has been opened at Bristol to relieve the distresses brought on the wretched inhabitants of Moscow, by the desperate alternative of burning that great city rather than respect the treaty of Tilsit. The name of Mr. WEARE appears for 100l. of Mr. FRIPP for 50l. and of Messrs. GRENFIELD, SKINNER, and BARING, for 20l. each. We honour the generous feelings which seek to relieve *innocent distress*, without regard to country or cause, and we hope this truly benevolent measure will not be confined to Bristol.

At the sale of stock belonging to Messrs Tully, at Huntingdon, near Hereford, the best cow in calf fetched 100l.; the four next best sold for 264l. 10s. The whole sixteen breeding cows, with their calves, and in calf, fetched 821l. averaging 5[illegible]l. 6s. each.

We have the satisfaction to observe that it is at length determined to build a chapel of ease at CHELTENHAM, a religious accommodation so much wanted at that fashionable watering place. We have frequently lamented the paucity and inadequacy of churches, and presume that if it had not been for the expenditure of from 60 to 100 millions per annum in carrying on FOREIGN WARS, the country might have been covered with new and enlarged churches, the stipends of the clergy might have been doubled, and our superfluous public wealth might have fostered every kind of establishment calculated to promote the morals and happiness of the country.

The great works on the eastern side of the Forest of Dean, belonging to the Bullo Pill Railway Company, are at length completed, and let upon lease for twenty-one years. The lessees contract to deliver to the extent of 500 tons of large coal per day, at the Bullo Pill Wharf, on the river Severn, at a fixed price.

Married.] C. A. Latcham, esq. solicitor, of Clifton, to Maria, eldest daughter of D. T. Haythorne, esq.

Jas. Brooks, esq. solicitor, of London, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. T. Willis, of Somerset-street, Bristol.

William Price, esq. of Gloucester, to Miss Frances George, youngest daughter of Philip G. esq. one of the sheriffs of Bristol.

Matthew Monkhouse, jun. esq. of Sirhowy, to Miss Richards, of Newport.

The Rev. C. N. Mitchell, of Bruton, to Catherine, daughter of the late Herbert Phillips, esq. of Monmouth.

Died.] At Bristol, Mrs. C. M. Eagles, relict of the late T. E. esq.—Geo. Gwinnett, esq. of Kingsdown Parade.—Mr. W. Williams, of Maryport-street.—The Rev. Mr. Duran, a catholic priest.—Mrs. Nicholas, of Arno's Vale.—Mrs. Gawler, of Clifton.—Mrs. A. Smith, of College-street.—Mr. T. N. Haynes, of Stokescroft.—73, Mr. J. Guest, of Barton-street.—81, Mrs. Webb, of Queen's Parade.—Mrs. James, College-green. — Miss Jane Evans, of Princes-street.—At Clifton, Mrs. Is. Morritt.—Mr. R. Parker, of College-green.—Miss M. Birtill.—In Stokescroft, Mr. C. Hackett.—Mr. W. Wrintmore, of Castle-street.—Mrs Ann Morris, of York-street.—Mr. Langdon, of Queen's-square.—Mrs. Green, late of St. Michael's-hill.

At Gloucester, 89, [illegible] Nicholls; and, 91, her sister, Mrs. Crump.—70, Mrs. Hall, 66. Mr. R. Smith, of Barton-street.—70, Mr. Phillpotts.—At Elmore, 25, Mr. John James, jun.—59, Mrs. Hulbert, of Chipping Sodbury.—Mr. T. Hall, of Light Green Farm, near Westerleigh.—At Upton-upon-Severn, universally regretted, Mrs. Ann Long.—At an advanced age, Mr. Robert Edwards, maltster, of Tewkesbury.—At Cranham, Sarah, relict of Mr. Sam. Pinching.—Mr. T. Vaughan, of the Rising Sun, Monmouth.—83, the Rev. George Hayward, A.M. 37 years vicar of Frocester, and many years rector of Nympsfield; a worthy and able divine, and an upright and active magistrate.—Isabella, surviving daughter

daughter of the Rev. Reginald Wynniatt, of Stanton Rectory.—At Tewkesbury, 73, Mrs. Waring.—Mr. Thos. Crump, of Stanton.—At Croom Farm, near Monmouth, Mr. John Nicholas.—At Tewkesbury, 53, John Doddridge Humphreys, gent. grandson to the pious Dr. Doddridge, whose truly placid and virtuous disposition he inherited in an eminent degree. His death was sudden in the extreme; nor did he seem in the least aware of the awful event even for a moment before its accomplishment.

OXFORDSHIRE.

It appears by the published report of the *Oxford Medical Dispensary*, that 542 persons have been cured or relieved in 1813, at a total cost of 154*l.* or about 5*s.* 6*d.* per patient! Who could refuse his dollar to so effective an institution?

Married.] Mr. Richard Root, of Wardington, to Miss Elizabeth Salmon, sister to J. Salmon, esq. of Hardwick.

Mr. Thonger, of Bicester, to Miss Gardner, of Adderbury.

Mr. Gibbs, jun. of Heath Brede, to Miss Freeman, of Launton.

Mr. Charles Heynes, solicitor, of New Woodstock, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Samuel Nash, vicar of Great Tew.

Died.] 52, Mr. Wm. Cooke, Magdalen parish.—In St. Giles's, 45, Mr. Richard Haynes.—Mr. Dolley, coachmaker, St. Aldate's.—64, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thos. Cox, of St. Ebbe's.—Mr. Hayward, musician, of St. Giles's.—Mr. William Loder, sen. 53.—In St. Peter-le-Bailey, Mrs. Ann Eaton.—In St. Giles's, Mr. David Field, 74.—Advanced in years, Mrs. Harpur, of Broad-street.—72, Mr. Job Allen, of Kidlington.—At Benson, Mr. William Padbury, of the Post Office.—At Woodperry-house, 16, Lucy, second daughter of Walter Mansell, esq.—At Cassington, Mrs. Bridgewater.—25, Mr. Henry Baker, jun. of Enslow Wharf.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

A barbarous murder was lately perpetrated on Mr. Varney, an aged man, in his 80th year, who kept a chandler's shop in Newtownlongville, near Fenny Stratford. At a quarter before eight o'clock, Mr. Varney was serving in his shop, but a short time after eight, the shop door was found open, and Mr. Varney wounded behind his counter, so that he expired in about twenty minutes. The wounds appeared to have been given with a mallet or hammer. A carpenter of the name of Matthews was committed to Aylesbury gaol on suspicion; but at the assizes the grand jury rejected the bill.

Married.] Mr. Meads, of Hogston, to Miss Wells.

Mr. J. Couly, of Abingdon, to Miss Harriet Day, of Hungerford.

Mr. W. Leaver, of Henley, to Miss Holmes, of Reading.

S. Lucas, esq. of Upton Court, to Miss Goldsmith, of Maidenhead.

Died.] At Reading, 71, J. Rainier, esq. brother of the late Admiral R.—J. Abery, esq. suddenly.—At Aylesbury, Miss Harriet Horwood.—Mr. Turvey, brewer.—Mr. Hellier, master of the Free School.—Mrs. White, draper.

At East Hampsted Park, Mr. Moses West.—At Amersham, Mrs. Halley, coachmaker.—At White Waltham, Mrs. Kearney.—At Braywick, 17, Miss Stevens, the only and lamented child of her parents.—At Lovell Hill, Windsor Forest, C. Shard, esq.—Much regretted, 30, Jane, wife of Mr. John Hoare, of Sutton Courtney.

HERTS AND BEDS.

Married.] Mr. A. Pollard, of Bishop's Stortford, to Miss Mary Absolam.

Died.] At Ampthill, 84, John Robinson, esq.—At Buckingham, 67, Mrs. Ann Forster.—At Apsley, 62, Mr. John Songter.—At Stone, 66, Mr. Henry Monk.—74, the Rev. Robert Harris Hurst, rector of Newton Blossomville, which preferment he held nearly forty years.—At Hertford, 41, Mr. Thomas Rooke.—At St. Albans, 78, Mrs. Warren.—At Bedford, 64, Mrs. Furness, matron of the Infirmary.—At Woburn, sincerely regretted, Mrs. Penrose, relict of the late Mr. P. surgeon, of Bicester.

At Ware, Mrs. Proctor, widow of the late Mr. Edward Proctor, 88; one of the oldest inhabitants of that place, and mother of Mrs. Andree, of Hatton Garden, London. She was possessed of a most chearful and benevolent disposition; had met with many serious trials in life, all of which she bore with exemplary patience and good humour, ever trusting in divine Providence, with the sentiment of holy David in the Psalm, that the good never would fail of the support of the Supreme Being, or want a friend.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] J. C. Tresham, esq. of Burton Latimer, to Miss Drage, of Scaldwell.

Died.] At Blisworth, 67, Mrs. Ann Brafield.—At Bugbrook, 78, Mr. Hugh Garlick.—At Thornby Grange, Mrs. Roberts.—At Kettering, 65, Mr. John Kightley; and 75, Mr. Charles Hislop, formerly a draper.—At Cooknoe, Mrs. Mary Coles.—At Long Buckby, 63, Mrs. Tarry.—At Guilsborough, 78, Mrs. Draper.—At Great Houghton, Mr. James Ward.—At Northampton, 75, Charles Smith, esq. generally regretted.—Mrs. Sarah Seagrave, late of Castle Ashby.—Mrs. Frances Markham.—At Northampton, Mrs. Mumford, of Rowell.—At Rushton, Mrs. Moore.—At Lamport, 72, the Rev. E. Isham, rector of Lamport, and one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Northampton, and brother to Sir Justinian Isham, bart.

bart.—At Oundle, 80, Mrs. Hames.—At Cliffe, 43, Mrs. Elizabeth Wood.—Suddenly, at Burton, near Kettering, 60, Mrs. Croxton.—At Northampton, 59, Alderman J. Briggs.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

For several days during the late thaw the water in the river at Wisbech rose without intermission an inch a minute, till the river was *eight feet* higher than its ordinary level.

The waters of the river Witham have broken the banks in many places, and flooded all the lands west of Lincoln, towards Gainsborough; the strength of the current was so great as to carry away Boultham bridge, erected last year. The damage will be very great, both as to the banks and on the lands, many thousand acres being inundated.

Dr. Smith's two annual prizes were this year adjudged to Mr. Richard Gwatkin and Mr. Henry Wilkinson, of St. John's College, the first and second wranglers.

A patent has been recently granted for a machine to facilitate the operations of printing. Its objects are—precision and speed. It performs by its own action the several parts of furnishing, distributing, and communicating the ink, and giving the pressure. At its ordinary rate sixteen sheets a minute are discharged by it, and indeed its velocity is only limited by the power of placing and removing the sheet. The machine has been exhibited to the Syndics of the Press at Cambridge, and has been examined by the principal members of that University; and on receiving the report of their deputation, the Syndicate agreed with Messrs Bacon and Donkin of Norwich, the patentees, for its introduction at the office of the University.

Married.] At Stow cum Qui, W. Royston, esq. of Knapwell-house, to Miss Mary Ellis.

Mr. W. Bloom, printer, of Cambridge, to Miss M. Vawser, of March.

Mr. William Marshall, of Ely, to Miss Ann Cropley.

Mr. Gibbin, of Wimbish, to Miss Chapman, of Cambridge.

Died.] At Ramsay, 41, Barnabas Brighty, gent.—At St. Neots, 38, W. King, esq.

At Cambridge, the Rev. L. N. Hendry, of Corpus Christi, B.D. fellow and tutor of that society.—Mr. Alderman Butcher, attorney-at-law.—Mr. Thomas Yorke, upholsterer and auctioneer.—Mr. Tho. Mitchell, of the Red Lion inn.—83, Mr. John Leathley.—53, Mr. Thomas Paris, organist.

At Croxton, the Rev. W. Sanderson, M.A.—60, Mrs. Lewin, wife of Mr. Rich. L. of Leverington.—76, Mrs. Dorothy Ellis, late of Great Eversden.—Ann, wife of Mr. Geo. Wallis, of Harston.

NORFOLK.

The breach on the Ten-mile Bank, in the parish of Fordham, which lately alarmed the inhabitants of the whole district of fens called the Bedford Level, consisting of upwards of 40,000 acres, was, after near a fortnight's exertion of many and expences to the amount of several thousand pounds, stopped on Sunday the 20th ult. Several thousand acres of growing wheat are now under water, caused by the same, and must inevitably perish; and it is much to be feared the farmers there will not be able to get their lands ready for spring corn.

Mr. Rigby, surgeon, of Norwich, has lately published some letters in the local prints on the subject of VACCINATION, of such singular worth, that we regret our want of room to give them more general currency.

Mr. N. Stewardson, printer, of this city, was lately convicted, on the information of Abraham Stannard, in the penalty for omitting to affix his name as printer to a song.

Married.] J. Morton, esq. to Miss M. Browne, of Thrigby-hall.

Mr. Edward Fincham, of Charing-cross, to Miss Catherine Fincham, daughter of Z. F. esq. of Diss.

Henry Lloyd, esq. of Barsham, to Miss Cann, eldest daughter of J. S. C. esq. late of Wymondham.

Died.] At Norwich, in St. George's Tombland, 16, Miss Eliz. Grand.—36, Mr. Peter Rix, of the White Lion inn.—In St. Swithin, Mr. Stannard.—In Maddermarket, 78, Mrs. Sutleffe.—In Willow lane, 77, Mrs. Rackham.—75, Mr. John Gathercole, of St. Peter.—22, Edward, second son of Mr. De Carle.—Mrs. Miller, of St. Stephen's.—68, Mr. T. Fish, of St. Andrew's.

At Yarmouth, 82, Mr. W. Alexander, fifty years resident at Woodbridge.—78, Mrs. Catherine Dobbs, sister of the late Rob. Warmington, esq.—50, Mr. Oliver Church.—Nevil Fuller, S.F.—78, Mr. Tho. Smith.—23, Mr. James Freestone.—56, Capt. Henry Horn.—48, Mrs. Symonds, widow of Capt. R. Symonds.—Mr. Rich. Ferrier, draper.

At Ketteringham, 81, Ann Austin.—24, Mrs. Sarah Cook Favours, of Crimplesham.—78, Mrs. Mary Crack, of Harling.—Mrs. Crome, wife of S. Crome, gent. of Catfield.—At Hethell-hall, 88, Sir Tho. Beevor, bart. who for more than half a century distinguished himself as an able and upright magistrate.—76, Mrs. Jones, silversmith, of Lynn.—70, Mrs. Lockwood, watchmaker, of Swaffham.—88, Eliz. Young, a maiden lady.—81, Mr. Tho. Shingles, of Acle.—At Mattishall, Mrs. Mapes, late of Colton.—At Aylsham, 77, Mr. George Barber, of Brampton-hall.—At North Walsham, Mr. Wm. Colls, one of the coroners.—78, Mr. Edm. Russell; being very deaf, he was thrown down and killed by a restive horse, which had run away with a tumbril through the streets of Thetford.—Mr. Fran. Gates, of Illington.—Mrs. Sword, of New Buckenham.—70, Mr. Rob. Cubits, of Bacton.—77, Mrs. Fuller, wife of Major Fuller.—19, Matthew, eldest son of Mr. J. Fulcher, of

of East Bradenham-hall.—Captain Henry Brown, of the Celerity trading vessel, of Ipswich; he was knocked overboard by the boom, when off Cromar. His brother, who was near him, caught his loose great coat as he was falling, but he slipped through it, and was drowned.—58, John Marcon, esq. of Swaffham.—35, Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt, of Pulham.—66, Mrs. Norton, formerly of Scarning.—64, Mrs. Kiddle, of Heydon.

SUFFOLK.

A majority of the parishes in the hundreds of Cosford, Babergh, and Thingoe, having on the days of ballot produced the numbers apportioned to them as volunteers to the Local Militia, prevented the ballot from taking place. There are to be four regiments of Local Militia in this county, each consisting of 1042 men. The three existing regiments are henceforward to bear the following titles, viz. the First West Suffolk Regiment of Local Militia; the Second West Suffolk Regiment of Local Militia; the First East Suffolk Regiment of Local Militia; and the new regiment, or the Second East Suffolk Regiment of Local Militia.

Married.] At Hadleigh, Mr. William Rodwell, attorney, of Ipswich, to Elizabeth Ann, only daughter of the late Benjamin Hunter, esq. barrister-at-law.

Died.] At Bury, 88, Sir Wm. Dolben, bart. of Finedon, Northamptonshire, formerly representative for the University of Oxford in several successive parliaments; in which situation, and in all others, he was an example to other men, and one of the most virtuous senators and public characters of his time "He did justly, loved mercy, and walked humbly with his God."—50, Mrs. Bailey, of Guildhall-street.—Mr. Jarvis Coe, horticulturist.—64, Mrs. Miller, widow, of Garland-street.—80, Mrs. Bromfield, relict of the late Rob. Bromfield, M.D. F.R.S. of Gerard-street, London.—In a very advanced age, Mr. Gough, formerly an upholsterer.—Mrs. Decks.—Mr. John Snasell, who was married only on the preceding Monday.

Mr. Joseph Bu[illegible], one of the oldest inhabitants of Long Melford.—Mr. J. Webber, of Needham-Market.—At Hesset, William, third son of Mr. Tho. Robinson.—At Ixworth, 75, Mrs. P. Andrews.—At Aylsham, 75, Mrs. Dickenson.—20, Mary, second daughter of Mr. Sarjeant, of Cockfield.—82, Mrs. Watson, of Lavenham.—Mrs. Harper, of Hitcham.—14, Mr. Henry Cope, of Braintree.—82, Mr. T. Webb, of Denston.—Found dead in her bed, 67, Mrs. Pruitt, of Beccles.—77, Mr. Abbott, of Lavenham.—At Walsham, 69, the very Rev. Combe Miller, M.A. dean of Chichester, and rector of Winfarthing and Snetterton, in the county of Norfolk.—Mr. Ellis John Mallows, of Thelnetham.—Mrs. Liversidge, of Tavern-street, Ipswich, S. F.—55, Mr. William Jones, of Sudbury.—90, Mrs. Tillot, of Westley.—65, Mr. Tho. Scratton, of Halesworth.—34, Ann, wife of Mr. James Barwick, of Siclesmere.—Wm. Hamilton Finney, esq. barrack-master, of Woodbridge.—At Euston, 35, Mr. Thomas Posford, late of Stowupland.—Greatly regretted, George Wenyeve, esq. of Brettenham-hall.—At Woodbridge, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Fisher, manager of the Norfolk and Suffolk theatrical company.—Mr. Henry Briggs, of Denston.—73, Mrs. Elizabeth Gurdon, of Bures.—Suddenly, Mr. Samuel Thurston, formerly a merchant in St. Mary Elms, Ipswich.—78, Mr. William Coote, of Somerly-hall.—The Rev. Joseph Wise, curate of Rochford.—79, Mr. John Ellington, of West Row, Mildenhall.—80, Mr. John Wenny, sen. of Nayland; and, 57, his son, Mr. Serjeant Wenny.—At Whelnetham, 46, Mrs. Miles, of Melford.—Mrs. Duddle, wife of Mr. Duddle, surgeon, of Bures.—33, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. William Cooke, of Great Whelnetham.

ESSEX.

The Court of King's Bench has made absolute two rules, which had been obtained for filing informations against William Sparling, esq. for having usurped the office of Mayor of Colchester, and against C. Runnington, esq. for having usurped the office of Recorder.

Married.] At Colchester, Lieut. Col. G. Affleck, to Miss Jane Smithies.

Mr. Giblin, of Wimbish, to Miss E. Chapman, of Yeu Hall.

Died.] At Maldon, Mr. Quilter, miller.—At Romford, 73, Mr. N. Hayward, an eminent auctioneer.—At Great Bromly Lodge, Mrs. Warren, wife of H. W. esq.—At Ballingdon, Mr. D. Edwards, carver.—At Rollestons, Writtle, W. Clark, esq.—At Bocking, 50, Mr. S. Richardson.—At Kelvedon, 65, Mr. W. Frost, surgeon.—At Great Brantley, Mr. T. C. Thompson.—At Braintree, Mr. H. Cope, master of the College School.—At Drinkstone, 74, J. Howe, esq.—At Chelmsford, 58, Mr. W. Knight, S. F.

KENT.

The UNPARALLELED JAMES WEBB has paid his first philanthropic visit to this county, and it was the good fortune of HYTHE to be his head quarters. Here he distributed nearly TWO THOUSAND POUNDS among decayed tradesmen, distressed labourers, destitute widows, and unprotected orphans. He left 500*l.* in the hands of trustees, as premiums to put apprentice twenty poor boys, and gave 100*l.* to the distressed women and children belonging to the 43d regiment. Blush! ye Kings and Princes of the earth, and contrast your deeds with those of JAMES WEBB!

Married.] At Birchington, the Rev. W. Williamson, A.M. to Sarah, only daughter of J. Friend, esq. Brooks-End, Thanet.

At Marden, William Watson Savage, esq. to Miss Frances Iggulden.

At Chatham, John Jolly, esq. of Queenborough, to Miss Elizabeth Edmead.

At Boxley, the Hon. Jesse Scott, to Miss Wicker, eldest daughter of Jonathan Wicker, esq. both of Maidstone.

Mr. John Ogilvie, surgeon, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Dawson, of Folkstone.

John Henry Bourne, esq. of Partney, to Miss Budden, of Canterbury.

At High Halden, the Rev. W. Rowland, to Mrs. Ann Ramsden, of Ebony.

Died.] At Canterbury, 57, Mr. Thomas Young.—84, Mrs. Stiff.—Mrs. Cantes, relict of J. C. esq.—At Margate, Mr. Cock.—At Gillingham, K. Thompson, esq. surgeon of the Bahama prison ship, *of the contagious fever* which rages on board that ship.—At Sturry, 24, Mrs. Elizabeth Gaskin.—At Brompton, 80, Lieut. John Palmer, of the Royal Sappers and Miners.

At Lydd, 56, Mr. William Allen.

At Staplehurst, 58, Mr. James Boorman, of Cranbrook.—At Biddenden, 46, Mr. Nicholas Mackenden.—At Maidstone, Mrs. Hughes.—Mr. T. Dove, late of Doddington.—56, Thomas Cornwall, gent. of Pembury.—Mary, wife of John Toker, esq. of the Oaks, near Ospringe.—45, Mr. William Wood, of Brenzel.—At Faversham, 60, Mrs. Mary Pope, deservedly lamented.—At Rochester, Mrs. Dixon.—At Whitstable, 66, Mr. Edward Wise.—At Folkestone, 72, Mr. John Jones.—88, Mr. Wm. Pilcher.—74, Mrs. Selden.—At Sandwich, Mrs. Dewar.—At Hythe, 73, Mrs. Trevillon.

At Chelsfield Court Lodge, George Morland, esq. one of his Majesty's deputy lieutenants for that county. He was educated at Westminster school; from whence, at the age of fourteen, he went to France with the view of acquiring a knowledge of mercantile affairs, but his pursuits in that gay and elegant country, were those of the drawing-room, rather than the counting-house. About a year after he returned to England, and at Southampton, and afterwards near Faversham, where he took a large farm, he was considered the most accomplished gentleman, the best man, and the worst farmer, of all his acquaintance. He was a poet of no mean degree; his lyrical compositions are innumerable, and of the most pleasing kind; but the author was too indifferent to fame ever to print them. In his youth he had wrote a Tragedy founded on the Life of Sir Thomas More; and, having become acquainted with Mr. Garrick, took considerable pains to finish it for the stage. Mr. Morland was engaged for many years in literary controversies on the subject of Tithes; and his tracts on that head, published in the name of Georgicus, are numerous, able, and always framed with the temper and liberality of a gentleman, though adverse to the tithing principle. About the year 1800, the widow of the late Alderman Crosby died, devising the manor of Chelsfield, and the estate and mansion, to her cousins George Morland and his younger brother Francis, as tenants in common. George Morland purchased his brother's moiety, and in this residence he spent the evening of a long and happy life, and terminated it amidst the regrets of numerous and affectionate friends, on the birth-day on which he entered his 83d year. His principles were those of pure *Whiggism*; and though they were always warmly maintained, yet such was the charm of his manners, that the sturdiest Tory never took umbrage.

At Ramsgate, Mr. Louis Beauvais, who was connected with a Mr. Morris in an academy for the education of young gentlemen in that town. He precipitated himself from the east pier head into the sea, having previously left his watch, money, &c. upon the table in his room, with a note to his wife, informing her that she would see him no more. He has left seven children, and was of an unexceptionable character, of gentlemanly manners, and much esteemed. Pecuniary embarrassment is said to have been the principal cause which has led to the melancholy catastrophe.

At Iwade, 25, Mrs. Clements.—35, Mrs. Hilton, wife of Mr. Giles Hilton, of Preston-house, near Faversham.—At Woodchurch, 25, Mrs. Payne.—At Folkestone, 70, Sydenham Rutherford, esq.—Mrs. Elgar, wife of John E. esq. of Wingham.—At Herne, 49, Mr. John Wadham.—At Hardres, 81, Mrs. Martha White.—At Barham, 63, Mrs. Elizabeth Silk.—At Hartlip, Miss Mary Rayner, only daughter, of Mr. Wm. Rayner.—At Chart Sutton, 74, Mr. John Shirley.—At Maidstone, Mrs. Ruck.—Mr. John Turgin, of Deal.—At Faversham, 81, Mr. James Kable.—At Tenterden, 63, Mrs. Gilbert.—At Deal, 83, Mr. Benjamin Dixon.—At Folkestone, 60, Mrs. Eliz. Stredwick.—66, Mrs. Cullen.—70, Mr. Stephen Bateman.—At Sandwich, Mr. J. Matthews.—24, Mrs. Rumney, of Dane Stroud.—At Folkestone, 80, Mrs. Gill.—Mr. Fordred, farmer, of Harbledown.—At Whitstable, 22, Mr. Wm. Andrews, jun.—At Chapel Farm, Lyminge, Miss Pyc, who met her death in consequence of the injury she sustained by her clothes taking fire about five weeks before, while drying some linen by the fire-side, since when she lingered in great agony.—At Dover, —— Pattison, gent. found dead in his bed.

SUSSEX.

Married.] J. Ingram, esq. of Rottingdean, to Miss M. Harrison, of Stanstead Abbots.

Mr. W. Stacey, of Chichester, to Miss Elliott, of Old Broad Cottage.

Mr. Bayley, of Chichester, to Miss Birmingham, of Botworth Park.

Mr. Blunden, of Poling, to Miss Curtis, of Augmering.

Mr. H. Gadd, of Birdham, to Miss Sexton, of Bosham.

Joseph Douglas Holden, esq. son of Joseph H. esq. of Brighton, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Bethune, esq.

Mr. J. G. Merle, of Brighton, to Miss Bologna, daughter of Mr. B. jun. of Covent Garden Theatre.

Mr. Gates, comptroller of the Customs at Shoreham, to Miss Furner, of Brighton.

Died.] At Horsham, 86, J. Mitchell, esq.

At Chichester, 80, Mr. Hobbs, brazier.—Mrs. Lipscomb.—Mrs. Guy, wife of Mr. Wm. G. surgeon.

At Brighton, Mr. Hughes, solicitor.—Suddenly, Mr. Wigram.—76, Captain Burton.—62, Mrs. Charlotte Newland, relict of Richard N. esq. of Westergate.—Lieut.-Colonel Welsford, only son of John W. esq. of Brighton.— —— Matthews, esq. of Compton.—At Combe-place, Mrs. Shiffner, relict of Henry S. esq. of Pontreplass.—At Nether-Stowey, Mary, wife of the Rev. Mr. Allen, and eldest daughter of the late Dr. Ferris, Dean of Battle.—At Portslade, 85, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Ralph Clutton, rector of Horstead Keynes, in that county.

HAMPSHIRE.

A fire lately broke out at Mr. Dowling's farm, North Tedworth, near Wheyhill. The whole of the premises, barns, stables, &c. with a large quantity of corn, and seven cart horses, were destroyed. It was set on fire by a travelling man who slept in the stable the same night, by the fire from his pipe.

Married.] W. B. Brent, esq. to Mary, daughter of the late Wm. Rogers, esq. of Lymington.

Captain Farington, R. N. to Frances Anne, second daughter of the late E. Green, esq. of Medham, Isle of Wight.

E. F. Abbott, esq. to Miss Foord, of Portsea.

Mr. Walter Evans, of Portsea, to Miss Maria Bone, of Wickham.

Mr. Thomas Cheesman, of Southsea-Mill, to Miss Saunders.

Thomas Baily, esq. of Appleshaw, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Thomas Mason, esq.

Lieutenant J. C. Maurice, R.N. to Miss Curtis, of Portsea.

Died.] At Bilton Farm, J. H. Eames, esq.—At Enham, the Rev. Arthur Atkinson.—At Romsey, Mr. James Smith.—At Botley, 66, Mrs. Wyatt.—64, Mrs. Woodward.—At Fairy Hill, Isle of Wight, universally regretted, the Rev. H. Oglander, B.D. Fellow of Winchester College, rector of Widley, and Vicar of Wymering and St. Helen's.—40, Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, of Upper Ryde.—At Hemington, the Rev. Giles Hill, rector of Hemington and Harlington.—At Lyndhurst, 78, Mr. Nightingale, steward to the Lord Warden, and one of the Regarders of the New Forest.—At Romsey, Mrs. Fryer.—30, Mrs. Mary Cave, of Petersfield.—At Ryde, 74, Mr. Thomas Dyer.—At West Cowes, 40, Lieut. Robert Ratsey, R. N.—77, Mr. Richard Watson, formerly comptroller of the Customs.—At Calbourne, Isle of Wight, 84, Mr. Thomas Jacob.

At Portsmouth, James Lys, esq. thirty-six years commander in the R.N.—Lieut. R. Simmonds, of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar.—23, Miss Martin, only daughter of Mr. M. rope-maker.—Mr. Chapman, shipwright.—Mrs. Wallis, mother of Mr. W. of Ryde.—Mr. Atrill, bricklayer.—Mr. Ross, superintendant-master at this port.—66, Mrs. Hooper, of Cumberland-street, Portsea.—Mrs. Doudy, of Portsea, hatter.—63, Mrs. Brown, of High-street, Gosport.—At Portsea, Mrs. Harris.

At Winchester, Mrs. Collins, of Southgate-street.—Mrs. Tegg Jones.—In Kingsgate-street, Miss Ann Sims.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Rev. Charles Strong, rector of Broughton Gifford, to Anne Margaretta, youngest daughter of the Rev. Edward Crosse, vicar of Pawlet.

T. Hillier, esq. of Savernake Park, to Mrs. Vipond, of Marlborough.

Mr. Watton, jun. of Trowbridge, to Miss Ann Barnell, eldest daughter of the late J. B. esq. of Market Lavington.

Mr. J. Harrison, printer, of Devizes, to Miss Perry, of Churton.

Job White, esq. of Frome, to Mrs. Clark, widow of the late Mr. C. of Marston-Bigot.

Died.] The Rev. Jonathan Cope, rector of North Wraxall, Woodborough, and Langridge, and only son of Sir Jonathan C. bart.—At Rowde, Miss E. Lynch, late of Devizes.—At Clifton, Mrs. Lydia Gawies, late of Shaw House, in this county.—In New-street, Salisbury, Elizabeth, the wife of James Hussey, esq.—Wm. Smith, esq. late of Chivester Hill, near Calne, and many years an eminent surgeon at Market Lavington.—At Corsham, deservedly lamented, Mrs. Ann Stump.—At Bradford, Mr. Jos. Saunders, formerly an eminent manufacturer of superfine cloth.—At Nettleton, Mr. Hall, mealman and farmer.—70, Mrs. Hume, relict of the Rev. Nathaniel H. of Bremhill.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

In consequence of the thaw, a great part of the town of Langport was inundated a few days. The course of the Parret was entirely lost in the general flood, which extends over a vast portion of land in that neighbourhood. Martock, and most of the villages in that neighbourhood, have been likewise visited with similar inundations.

Married.] Mr. Charles Blatchly, of Bath, to Miss Mary Murray, eldest daughter of the late John Murray, esq. of Shepton-Mallet.

At Farley Castle, Miles Munday French, esq. to Miss Douglas, of Taunton, daughter of the late General Douglas.

At Bridgwater, Mr. William Wakley, to Miss Reed, only daughter of George Reed, esq.

Job White, esq. of Frome, to Mrs. Clark, of Marston Bigot.

Died.] At Bath, in Paragon-buildings, Mrs. Jubb, relict of Dr. J. late Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

In Harington-place, Mrs. Coward, linen-draper.—In James-street, 78, Mr. James Willis, carpenter and wheelwright. About 42 years since he served the office of overseer of the parish of Walcot, and upon a late reference to his books there appeared but five persons remaining as housekeepers, from whom he then collected rates, the annual amount of which was then 250*l*. now 7,000*l*.

In consequence of a fall during the late snow, Mrs. Edwards, of Saville-row.—Mrs. Highland, Union-passage.—In Marlborough-Bgs. Thomas Cobbe, esq. at a very advanced age.—Mrs. Nonnet.—Charlotte, only daughter of Mr. Hulbert, of the Folly House, Bathwick.

At Taunton, Mrs. Waterman, North-Town.—Miss Maria Harman, of Holway.—Mrs. Carew, relict of the late Captain Francis Carew.

At Martock, the Rev. C. Hull, many years pastor of a dissenting congregation in that place. He early acquired, and preserved to his latest breath, the reverence and affection of his followers, by the simplicity and purity of his life, the mildness and benignity of his manners, and the zeal and disinterestedness with which he discharged the duties of his profession.

At Hemington, near Frome, the Rev. Giles Hill, rector of Hemington and Harlington; a cheerful, pious, charitable divine.

At Crewkerne, Mrs. Esther Jolliffe.—At Bridgwater, Miss Coles.—Miss Mary Hunt.—Mr. W. Kennaway, 53, son of the late Robert Kennaway, esq.—Mr. James Parry, 67, an architect and engineer of considerable abilities.—At Buckshaw House, Henry D'Aubeny, esq. 75.—At Winsford, 88, John Peppin, esq. a veteran of the stag hunt.—At Bruton, Anne Agnes Porter, daughter of the late Dr. Porter, vicar of Wroughton, Wilts.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. A. Brandram, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Michael Babbs, of Lyme, formerly of Oxford Chapel, London.

Captain Markland, of the Royal Navy, to Helen, daughter of L. D. G. Tregonwell, esq. of Cranborne Lodge.

Died.] Mr. William Davis, of Winterborne, deservedly lamented.—Mr. Robert Ingram, of Galton.—At Bellefield, near Weymouth, Mrs. Buxton, widow of the late Isaac Buxton, esq.—At Beaminster, Miss Ann Sawkins, second daughter of the late Rev. James Sawkins.—Mrs. Green, relict of J. Green, esq. of Poole.—Mrs. Sarah Snelgar, widow of the late Mr. William Snelgar, paper-paper, near Wareham.—Mr. Paltock, late of Ryme.

DEVONSHIRE.

As a party of French officers were proceeding, a few days since, from Exeter to Collumpton, on their way to Wales, they were met by Sir Thos. Acland, bart. and invited to partake of his hospitality at Killerton Park. On proceeding thither a substantial breakfast was provided in the old English style, after which a sumptuous dinner was served up, to the infinite satisfaction of his guests.

Married.] At Kingsteignton, Mr. James Pulling, R.N. to Miss Langley, of Gappah.

At East Brent, Mr. Jos. Morris, architect, of London, to Miss Phelps, of Rooksbridge House.

At Ashburton, F. B. Cumming, esq. of Totnes, to Letitia Dorothea, only daughter of the late Geo. Windsor, esq.

At Dartington, E. H. Adams, esq. of Exeter, to Charlotte, second daughter of Major South.

At Awliscombe, Mr. Jos. Flood, of Honiton, to Miss Mary Hoare.

Died.] At Exeter, 29, Mrs. Stabback, wife of Mr. J. H. S. surgeon.—Mrs. Mountjoy, wife of Mr. John M. sergemaker.—Mrs. Horrell, wife of Mr. H. builder.—Mr. Wm. Whiddon, grocer.—89, Mrs. Hemer, widow of the late Mr. Robt. H.—85, Mrs. Eliz. Smith.

At Plymouth, 34, J. R. Foster, esq. major in the first battalion of militia, and late brigade major to the garrison. He accompanied the expedition to Egypt, as lieut.-col. of the 24th regt. and on his return, severe illness and a large family obliged him to sell his commission.

At Stonehouse, Mr. T. James, of Dock.—62, Mr. John Cann, of Newton St. Cyres, deeply regretted.—At Charmouth, Thos. Shute, esq.—Mr. John Newcombe, a respectable farmer of Sampford Courtney.—At Exmouth, 22, Mrs. Staufell, daughter of Admiral Barton.—71, Mr. T. Stapeling, formerly of Cockwood.—Capt. Truscott, of the Royal Artillery.—Mr. John Niner, sen. a respectable farmer of Thorverton.—Mrs. Mary Foster, sister of Mr. F. builder, in Exeter. She had kept her room upwards of 30 years.—Diana Mary, wife of Mr. Robt. Brown, of Newton Abbot.—At Torpoint, Vice-Admiral Hall.—At Luppit, 90, Farmer Atkins.

John Mill, esq. of Bideford: he was on a shooting party with some friends, and met his death in consequence of one barrel of a double gun going off, whilst in the act of loading the other, which lodged its whole contents in his chest.

CORNWALL.

A Geological Society has been formed at Penzance, with every prospect of permanent

nent utility. Sir John St. Aubin, Sir Christopher Hawkins, Davies Giddy, esq. M. P. and upwards of seventy gentlemen of the first respectability attended, and gave their sanction to the establishment.

Died.] At Gwiner, 76, Captain Hodge, universally regretted, and one of the first miners in the county.—*At Pleynt*, 106, *Mrs. Hick*.—At St. Columb, Capt. Smith, R.N.—At Trewalder, near Camelford, Mr. John Taylor.—At Falmouth, Mr. John Cummins, of the Hotel.—Mrs. Treleaven, widow of the late Mr. F. T. of Falmouth, hatter.—At Fowey, Mrs. Moody.—74, Mr. Wm. Pascoe.—At Treglesson, in Phillack, William, son of William Jenkin, of Treworgie, esq.—At Delanocth, near Camelford, Mrs. Clarke, a widow, much respected.—At Penryn, 83, Mrs. Williams, formerly of Gosgarne.—At Truro, 68, Walter Reed, esq.—At Tredrea, 80, the Rev. Edw. Gibby, late of Pembroke College.

WALES.

The new Chapel of Saint Mary, in the town of Carnarvon, has been opened for public worship. In point of architecture this building is superior to any edifice within the principality, and when the organ given by the Earl of Uxbridge is completed, it may be considered as unique.

Lately was launched from Roberts's Yard, in Hubberstone Pill, the new Post-Office Packet, called the "*Francis Freeling*," burthen about eighty tons, intended to be employed between Milford and Waterford.

Lately arrived at Milford, his Majesty's ship Pearlin, fitted as a lazarette, for airing goods at that port: she was convoyed thither by the Conquest gun-brig.

The line of the intended new road from the Swansea Canal to Llangadock, has been surveyed and marked out by Mr. Evan Hopkin. It will be made with every possible expedition, and, when finished, will be a beneficial communication for Llangadock, Llandovery, Lampeter, &c.

Died.] At Briton-Ferry, near Swansea, Mrs. Bowzer, wife of F. W. B esq. leaving a numerous family to deplore her loss.

In her 80th year, Anne, wife of the Rev. John Lloyd, rector of Caerwys, and daughter of David Thelwall, esq. of Blaenyale; and, a few weeks after, in his 81st year, the Rev. John Lloyd.

At Tenby, Mrs. Baylis, wife of William B. esq.—50, John Phelps, esq.—At Brecon, Mrs. Price, widow of the late Samuel P. esq.—84, Joseph Williams, esq. of Glan-yr-afon, Carnarvonshire.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] *In the 109th year of his age, John Hay*, cottager, in the parish of Tibbermore. Like most of those who have outlived the ordinary "lease of nature," he was always sober and temperate, and, even among the very industrious class, to which he belonged, was remarkable for his industry: when in the best of his years it was not unusual for him to reap for hire to a master, during the day, and to reap the crop of his own few acres, while other mortals recruited their exhausted strength in sleep. He has been often seen, thus employed, upon his knees, when the rigidity of age would not let him otherwise use his sickle. He seems, however, to have been always poor. But the Earl of Kinnoull, on whose estate he lived, provided, with his characteristic benevolence, for the comfort of his declining years. He retained to the last the use of all his faculties, and was not without some enjoyment of life till within a few weeks of his decease.

IRELAND.

At Galway, aged 100, *Thomas Wilkins, M. D.* many years surgeon of the Galway County Infirmary. It was in his arms the celebrated Wolfe breathed his last.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Berlin, the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, brother to the Queen; he was expected in the spring on a visit to his royal sister in this country, but was cut off by the hand of death on the 2d of March.

Robert Hamilton, esq. of Vineyard Pen, in Jamaica, late Colonel of the Kingston Militia, and Acting Magistrate of the parish of St. Andrew, in that island.

At Lisbon, in consequence of throwing himself out of a window in a fit of delirium, which caused instant death, Lieutenant-General Sir Wm. Erskine, commander-in-chief of the cavalry under the orders of Sir R. Hill.

At Kingston, Jamaica, Aaron Delesser, esq. grand master of the Antient York Masons for that island and its dependencies. He was interred with masonic honours.

At Tokat, Persia, on his return to England, the Rev. Henry Martyn, B. D. fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. This distinguished scholar took his Batchelor's degree in 1801, then under the age of 20, and attained the high honour of Senior Wrangler. His classical, as well as mathematical attainments, were very considerable. But he also possessed still higher attainments—those of genuine piety and active benevolence. Under the influence of zeal for the best interests of mankind, he embarked for India as Chaplain to the Company, in the summer of 1805, and at the several stations assigned to him, devoted himself so diligently to some of the languages of the East, that he superintended translations of the New Testament into the Persian and Hindostanee languages; and, with the assistance of Sabat, a learned Arabian of rank, and a convert from Mahometanism, made considerable progress in

an Arabic translation. With a view to render the Persian translation more perfect, he made an arduous journey to Shiraz, where he resided for some time. For a similar purpose he resolved to visit Bagdad; but, being compelled to take a circuitous route by Tebriz, near the Caspian Sea, his health, which had long materially suffered, became at that place so impaired, that he resolved to return by Constantinople to his native country. On reaching Tokat, about 600 miles from Tebriz, and 250 from Constantinople, he found himself unable to proceed further; and, on the 16th of October last, it pleased an all-wise Providence to terminate his important labours. Thus at the early age of 31, the Church of England has lost a distinguished ornament, and the British and Foreign Bible Society a most valuable associate.

At Paris, at a very advanced age, H. Larcher, the translator of Herodotus, and patriarch of French literature.

At Antigua, George King, esq. of Southampton.

At Batavia, Brigade-Major W. Bowen, eldest son of Wm. B. esq. of Pibor, Carmarthen.

In America, the Hon. William Villiers Mansel, second son of the late Lord Jersey, and the successor to the Briton-Ferry estate, on the death of the late Lord Vernon.

At Alicant, of a pulmonary complaint, that accomplished young nobleman, Lord Montgomerie.

At Paris, aged 70, the Abbé Geoffroy, one of the Editors of the *Journal de l'Empire*. He was considered the best theatrical critic in France; he was even supposed to be superior in that branch of literature to Freron, the antagonist of Voltaire. Geoffroy, like Freron, combated the modern philosophy: in all his criticisms Geoffroy constantly attacked the Revolution, which occasioned the Journal de l'Empire to have a greater sale than any other French Journal. Its sale was 22,000 daily, but the price of a French newspaper is only three-halfpence sterling. He was a very excellent Greek and Latin scholar, and was well read in the Belles Lettres; yet, with all his knowledge, he was very intolerant.

Of a fever, under Lord Wellington, Sir T. Stiles, Bart.

At Providence Grove, St. John's, Jamaica, on the 20th Sept. aged 140 years, Sarah Anderson, a free black woman, a native of Guinea, of the Congo country: she arrived on that island in 1687, during the government of the Duke of Albemarle: she was bedridden for the last three years, but retained a good appetite, could hear, see, and converse with cheerfulness, to the last moment of her existence: she had 55 children, grand children, great grand children, and great great grand children; 25 of whom attended her to the grave.

In consequence of carrying too heavy a load, which inflamed a rupture he had had for the last 83 years, aged 105, F. H. Robersay, of Haillot, department of the Sambre and Meuse. His ordinary and favourite food was potatoes, and bread and milk.

At Granveau, Portugal, 38, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Collins, 83d regt. colonel in the Portuguese service, and commanding a brigade in the 7th division of Lord Wellington's army. Perhaps the military archives do not record the name of a man who united so many rare qualities, or in whom was found combined such a variety of endowments. His attainments were various; he spoke the German, French, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, not only fluently, but eloquently; he was a good draftsman, and well read in the military history of all the great generals who flourished in the last century. He commenced his military career in the West Indies, in the year 1795-6, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby; he concluded a seven years' service in that country under the present Sir Thomas Picton, K.B. At the storming of Morne Fortunée, in St. Lucie, under the command of the former, he was struck by a musket-ball in the breast, and was, after lying for some hours on the spot, taken up as dead: he was, however, present at the capture of the island of Trinidad soon afterwards, remained in the family and confidence of Sir Thomas Picton during the whole of his government there, and now rests in his memory, and yet lives in his heart. He commanded his regiment at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope; and, during a five years' residence there, no man ever enjoyed a larger share of general esteem and admiration. At the memorable and sanguinary battle of Albuera, his leg was taken off by a cannon-ball, and, in consequence of a succeeding mortification, his thigh was obliged to be amputated very high up; he languished for some time, but the resources of a mind never to be subdued turned the balance; his stump healed, and here he gave an instance of heroism never paralleled, perhaps, in military annals: he returned to this country in the month of July 1812, in this mutilated state; and was found again at the head of his brigade, as active as any man in the Peninsula, with a cork leg and thigh, in the beginning of the month of October following. The brigade which he had the honour to command, as a mark of their high opinion of his talents and worth, have agreed to erect a monument to his memory.

REPORT

REPORT OF DISEASES,

From February 25 to March 25, 1814.

TUSSIS et Dyspnœa	30	Catarrhus	6
Bronchitis Asthenica	6	Rheumatismus	11
Hœmoptoe	4	Pertussis	4
Pleurodyne	6	Rubeolæ	2
Palpitatio	2	Asthma	3
Asthenia	9	Phthisis	9
Hemiplegia	3	Synochus	1
Vertigo	2	Cynanche Tonsillaris	2
Epilepsia	1	Morbi Infantiles	10
Dyspepsia	3	Amenorrhœa	3
Pyrosis	1	Menorrhagia	1
Dysure	2	Leucorrhœa	2
Ischuria	1	Porrigo	2
Gastrodynia	2	Psora	3
Enterodynia	3	Prurigo	1
Anasarca	2		

The diseases of the last have been very similar to those of the preceding month. Numbers have perished from the long continued severity of the season. Those persons who have heretofore been afflicted with cough and difficulty of breathing, during the winter, have found it more obstinate and severe this season than on former occasions, and many for the first time have acquired a complaint which will probably attack them at future periods. There appears to be a great habit in certain diseases, a strong disposition in them to occur at certain intervals: and this has been noticed and made use of by the advocates for nature being the only physician. Hence the appearance of gout at particular times is regarded as a beneficial change, a sort of purifying ordeal, from which the sufferer comes out renovated and gay. The habit is also observed in cough, in ague, and some other fevers; in head-ach, and various chronic affections.

The difference between the efforts of nature and the interference of art, in the cure of diseases, is simply this: in the one case the disease runs its course with as much violence as its type and the constitution of the patient will allow, till it destroys life, or gradually subsides into health; in the other the disease is at once cut short, or its paroxysms are rendered milder, or the inevitable approach of death is made more tolerable and more distant. To those who know the value of friendship, the bliss of domestic enjoyment, and the satisfaction of doing good, a single hour's delay in obeying the awful summons is no trivial blessing. To talk of nature then effecting much in the cure of disease is speaking idly; and to suffer morbid action to continue when it is in the power of art to destroy it, is acting madly. If a patient recovers, it will be found that the longer the disorder has continued the weaker it will leave him, and in general will be more disposed to recur, till finally it proves fatal.

Gout in some instances is an exception to the expediency of checking diseased action, whenever it is within our power; but where is there a general rule without an exception? In gout too there are many occasions when it may be both prudent and necessary to assuage the paroxysms and check the disorder, which is not difficult to accomplish, even without resorting to the miserable expedient of a French nostrum, of which we know little, unless that its effects are violent, and its consequences sometimes fatal.

Savage nations and ignorant people universally are fond of strong remedies. Our dogs and horses experience gentler treatment in the present age than the common people did formerly; some of whom indeed, in the neighbourhood of Seven Dials, still place considerable reliance on *gun-powder and brandy*, and *camomiles and gin*, in various complaints, internal and external.

SAMUEL FOTHERGILL, M.D.

Craven-street, March 26, 1814.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

AT an extraordinary meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures of Edinburgh, held on the 23d of February, there was produced and read the report of the Committee on *the Bankrupt Bill*, the tenor whereof follows:—That they found, that although there are a few verbal corrections on some of the clauses, and others of them transposed, yet that the grand and fundamental objections which so forcibly apply to the bill formerly transmitted, still apply to this, and remain unobviated, particularly that no time is fixed for the termination of the law, which would of course render it perpetual if passed into an act: that the period for electing the trustee is as much abridged as before: that it contains none of those important regulations which are contained in the bill prepared on the recommendation of this Chamber, a printed abstract of which was laid be-

 fore

fore them, as well as all the mercantile associations in the towns of Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Birmingham, and London; and who, as well as this Chamber, consider these regulations to be essentially necessary to the establishment of a wholesome system of Bankrupt Law in Scotland, and without which any law on this subject must be very defective: that as the extending the sequestration law to landholders, &c. was not considered an advisable measure to be attempted at present, it would be proper to alter the bill in that respect, as well as to introduce some additional clauses, which were considered to be improvements, and which had occurred since it was first prepared; and that the clause which provides that the money shall not be lodged in any private bank, or banking house, who are creditors of the bankrupt; as also the clause prohibiting a partner of a bank or banker from being elected a trustee, should be expunged.—The meeting expressed their sense of the great and essential services which Mr. CAMPBELL has rendered to the commercial interest and the public in general, by the salutary provisions that are contained in the bill he has prepared at the request of this Chamber.

There has been a revival in the demand for cottons during the last week. The sales were estimated about 3700 packages, chiefly taken on speculation. The greater proportion of the sales are in Brazil cottons, and there is no other description at market, with the exception of East India, which remains without enquiry. The sales of the last week —1600 Pernams, very ordinary to fair, 2s. 10½d. *a* 2s. 11½d.; 1300 Bahias, very ordinary to good, 2s. 8½d. *a* 2s. 10½d.; 390 Maranhams, 2s. 10½d.——150 Boweds, fair to good, 2s. 8½d. *a* 2s. 9½d.; 74 damaged, 2s. *a* 2s. 6¾d.; 90 good Cayenne, 2s. 9d.; Surinam, ordinary to good, 2s. 8½d. *a* 2s. 10½d.——70 Surats, fair, 21d.

Cotton Twist unvaried in the prices—little business doing.

Liverpool market experienced a very fair demand for cottons last week, principally from the trade, who, being lightly stocked, had been compelled to purchase freely. The sales of the week consist of 400 bags Boweds, middling to good, 2s. 8¼d. *a* 2s. 10d.; 200 Demeraras, fair to good, 2s. 10d. *a* 2s. 11d.; 2260 Pernams, ordinary to fine, 2s. 11½d. *a* 3s. 1d.; 1650 Maranhams, middling to good, 2s. 9½d *a* 2s. 11d.; 600 Bahias, ordinary to good, 2s. 8½d. *a* 2s. 11½d.; 128 Bengals, fair to good, 20½d. *a* 21d. per lb.; amounting to about 6000 bags, mostly Brazils.

Tea.—The prices uncommonly high; yet the purchases bear a profit of 2d. per lb. in the market.

Spices.—Pepper continues to decline, it may now be quoted 18½d.—There has latterly been no Pimento put up to public sale; last week a small parcel taken in without offers being made at 16d.; the prices continue to decline, and the sales very limited.

Rice continues in considerable request.

Fruit.—The export demand for fruit continues very considerable. Turkey figs and red Smyrna raisins continue in request.

Sugars.—The demand for Muscovades last week continued limited, but apparently some revival in the enquiries; the purchases made were about 1s. below the quotations of the previous week.—The demand for foreign sugars of every description continues very limited. No public sales. The shipments of sugar are more general than formerly, yet the high rates have deeply affected the export to the Continent.—The average price of sugar in the last Gazette was 93s. 1d.—More than last 2s. 9¾d.

Coffee.—The request and the prices of Coffee are improving. There were six public sales last week, two of them rather extensive, yet the demand appeared so general, that they might be stated to have gone off freely, though with no great briskness, at an improvement generally of about 2s. per cwt.; the finer qualities selling higher in proportion than the inferior descriptions.

Rum, Brandy, and Hollands.—The shipments of Rum continue considerable, and very general; the request continues steady, the prices at little variation. The imports of Geneva are greatly deficient of the expected quantity, the prices rising.—Brandy continues to decline.

It appears by an official report lately published by the Commissioners for managing the Sinking Fund, that they had purchased, on the 21st of Dec. 258,409,466l. 15s. 6d. of capital stock, which bore an annual interest of 7,833,088l.; and that, as the public debt of the country on the 5th of January, 1786, when the SINKING FUND was first established, was but 238,231,248l. 5s. 2¾d., more than the whole debt which then existed has now been liquidated, by above 20 millions.

It appears also by another official document, that the outstanding Exchequer Bills, or unfunded debt, amounted on the 5th of January last to 47,156,800l. of which 3 millions are held by the Bank of England, without interest, and 3 millions at 3 per cent. interest, to be paid six months after peace.

By a published List it appears that the SUN FIRE OFFICE paid in duties last year 101,000l.; the PHŒNIX 59,000l.; the ALBION 18,000l.; and the ATLAS but 11,000l. The premiums may be taken at a sum under the amount of the duties, and out of these are to be paid all expences and losses.—The departments of LIFE INSURANCE, which

are

are attended by more temporary advantage to these institutions, have, we are told, during the present winter, occasioned unusually large drafts on their capital, by the unparalleled mortality which has taken place among the aged part of the community.

Bank notes to the amount of 10s. each, so long talked of, it is said, are to be issued for circulation very speedily.

By a statement published at St. Petersburgh, it appears that the importations there, which in 1812 were valued at 1,085,000 rubles, amounted to 5,800,000, in 1813.

In proof that the policy of RUSSIA is not confined merely to the acquisition of provinces from TURKEY and PERSIA, and to the overthrow of the military barrier of Europe, it appears that she is now engaged in completing two military and commercial establishments on the N. W. coast of North America; that the Russian government have for nearly ten years past had a fort, mounting a few pieces of ordnance, on the Island of Rodiak, in lat. 55 N. and long. 160 W. being the nearest point of the American continent to their establishment at Kamtschatka; and that within these four years they have begun another establishment on the peninsula of California.

Prices of Merchandize, March 25.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Coffee, West India, ordinary	4	12	0	to	4	15	0	per cwt.
——, —— fine	6	9	0	—	7	0	0	ditto.
——, Mocha	9	0	0	—	9	10	0	ditto.
Cotton, West India, common	0	2	4	—	0	2	5	per lb.
——, Demerara	0	2	8	—	0	2	10	ditto.
Flax, Riga	90	0	0	—	91	0	0	per ton.
Hops, new, Pockets	6	12	0	—	12	0	0	per cwt.
——, ——, Bags	6	12	0	—	10	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	14	0	0	—	14	10	0	per ton.
——, ——, Pigs	8	0	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Oil, salad	28	0	0	—	30	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	105	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2	13	0	—	2	16	0	per cwt.
——, Italian, fine	3	12	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Silk, China	1	5	0	—	1	9	0	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein	0	15	0	—	1	4	0	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	5	16	0	—	5	18	0	per cwt.
——, ——, fine	6	8	0	—	6	14	0	ditto.
——, East India	6	0	0	—	6	15	0	ditto.
——, lump, fine	8	10	0	—	8	18	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	14	0	—	0	16	0	per lb.
——, Cloves	0	11	6	—	0	12	6	ditto.
——, Nutmegs	0	17	0	—	1	0	0	ditto.
——, Pepper, black	0	1	9	—	0	1	9¼	ditto.
——, ——, white	0	3	10	—	0	4	0	ditto.
Tallow, town melted	4	19	6	—	0	0	0	per cwt.
——, Russia, yellow	5	8	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	3	2½	—	0	3	8	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0	7	0	—	0	7	2	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
——, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill: Commercial DOCK shares fetch 150l. per share.—West India ditto, 160l.—The Grand Junction CANAL shares fetch 235l. per share.—The Grand Surry, 38l. 10s.—And the Leicester Union, 112l.—The East London WATER-WORKS, 70l.—The Grand Junction 47l.—And the West Middlesex, 32l.—The Albion INSURANCE OFFICE shares fetch 46l.—The Globe 113l.—And the Imperial 48l.

The 3 per cent. cons. on the 26th were 66; 5 per cent. 94; omnium, 18.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE late gradual thaw has been extremely fortunate for the country, in the avoidance of those heavy calamities which must always attend the sudden overflow of waters. Nor has the repetition and continuance of frost and snow, almost beyond all former experience, been productive of greater losses, public or private, than must appear unavoidable in such a state of the weather. The loss of lambs has already been considerable in the north, and in all parts where the necessary precautions had been neglected. Sheep and even the larger cattle, from neglect, at no rate creditable to the husbandry of the country, have perished in the snow. The turnips every where injured,

in many parts totally destroyed; fattening of sheep have lost, instead of acquiring, flesh, and good mutton will be scarce for some time to come. Many sheep were lost from the mere effects of cold; some, with their lambs, deprived of sight. The Swedish turnips, although they resisted the weather better than the common kind, were much injured by the thaw and subsequent frost. Potatoes, insufficiently secured in store, were hurt, but the crops, both potatoes and turnips, were so large, that no want of either has been experienced. The abundance of hay and straw has been an invaluable resource.

Wheats and other crops have a promising appearance upon the whole, and are thickly planted, although alarming reports have been made in some northern districts of the wheats having been so withered by the frost that not a blade was to be seen. The clovers are backward, but healthy. All country labour, by consequence, in arrear, and much of the spring seeds, oats particularly, will be *scuffled in*, according to Mr. Greg's plan, in order to save time. The lands work beautifully, where they are not too wet, but dry weather is wanted. Wool a rising market. Corn rather on the decline again.

Smithfield: Beef 6s. to 7s.—Mutton 7s. to 8s. 6d.—Veal 6s. to 8s.—Lamb 20s. to 25s. per quarter.—Pork 7s. to 10s..—Bacon 8s. 8d. to 9s.—Irish ditto 8s. to 8s. 6d.—Fat 6s. 8d.—Skins 20s. to 60s.—Oil cake 18l. 18s.—Potatoes 3l. to 5l.—Chat ditto 1l. 10s. to 2l.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 65s. to 88s.—Barley 38s. to 45s—Oats 20s. to 38s.—The quartern loaf 13d.—Hay 3l. to 5l. 10s.—Clover ditto 6l. to 7l. 7s.—Straw 1l. 13s. to 2l. 5s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Barometer.	*Thermometer.*
Highest 30.05 March 16 & 17. Wind East.	Highest 50°. March 23 & 24. Wind South.
Lowest 28.30 —— 2. Wind West.	Lowest 18°. Feb. 25 & 26. —— E.
Greatest variation in 24 hours, 69-hundredths of an inch. The mercury fell, between the mornings of the 28th ult. and the 1st instant, from 29.57 to 28.88.	Greatest variation in 24 hours, 11°. This variation occurred between the mornings of the 20th and 21st inst.: in the former the mercury was 29°, in the latter at 40°.

The quantity of rain fallen during the three months of this year is but equal to about an inch in depth, but what has been wanting in rain has been abundantly made up in snow. During the present month there have been considerable falls of snow in this neighbourhood, and in various other parts of the island.

The average height of the thermometer is but little above the freezing point, viz. 32°.41; that of the barometer 29.41. So long and severe a winter has never been known by the present race of inhabitants of this island: at the moment of writing this (March 24,) there is scarcely an opening bud of any kind to be seen in the gardens or hedges, but this may not be unfavourable to the produce of the country. The wind has chiefly been from the east; the number of brilliant days only 5 out of 28, On eight days there has been snow, and on about three others rain, but in small quantities.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

As an accommodation to Booksellers who have duplicate Numbers of this Magazine, and to enable them to complete their sets, or parts of sets, we will cheerfully exchange back Numbers for other back Numbers, previous to the current year, provided they are not torn or spoiled, and are sent free of carriage.

We earnestly crave the patience of many valuable Correspondents. The following Papers shall have place in our next:—W. S.; T. L. Cursham; R. H.; Delta; Mr. Hornblower; T. D. F.; Mr. Lofft on Vaccination, &c; D. Copsey; W. How; C. Hall; Candidus; J. Ross; J. N.; Varro; Inquisitor; N. W. &c.

S. F. is informed that we always court and respect communications of Biographical Memoirs of eminent Persons recently deceased, and local facts of every kind.

Articles for the Varieties, titles of New Books, &c. should always come to hand before the 20th.

ERRATA.—In our last Number, p. 107, col. 2, l. 47, for 750 read 75,000.—And at p. 108, col. 1, l. 1, for *telescope* read *telescopic*.